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THREE TOMORROW
ENICK & SCHAEFER'S
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More Tui Late at 11:30
Theatres 11 p. m. 10c, 15c, 20c
S' LAST 5 NIGHTS
AND A MATINEE
THEATRE FOR MAJ. T. J. WALKER
ANE SOLD, GOOD SEATS
OTHER PERFORMANCES
hatterton
NOLA LEBB
Ward
all Orders Normal
50-75c. Mates 15-25-50c. 2nd
pm. Telephone Central 8480.
n's Grand
HOUSE
sharp - 21 Matinee Tomorrow
the theater baraboute has
-Herald.
IN & COMPANY'S
R COVER
H. B. WARNER
Last 8
Performances
ALLE
E-LOPERS
Real Comedy Hit in Town
Today - Matinee 7:30
for Seats - Main Box
Night - "ONE GIRL IN A
al Force with Felix Adler
Wed. 9 a. m. Mail orders now
CESS LAST
STIRRING PHOTO PLAY
c in Souls
All Seats Adults Only
DAY - SEATS THREE.
Night - "ONE GIRL IN A
al Force with Felix Adler
Wed. 9 a. m. Mail orders now
Inter-State Fair
1 to September
and FIVE EVENINGS
ces - Running Races
the Show - Free Circus
entertainment
Live Stock Races
for Entertainment See Other
Mats. Tomorrow
and Thursday
MOROSCO Presents
'My Heart
ARTIST MANNERS
NORTON'S N. Y. TRIUMPH
LABOR DAY, SEATS NOW
ENICK & SCHAEFER'S
11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
10c, 15c, 20c
al
Adm. Feature
War of the
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Vaudeville
ONE OPEN RUN.
and West. Mat. 8:30
Brooks Presents
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Tipping the Scales
- Best Seat Theatre. Next day
niet Face in the World
Extra Matinee Labor Day
OF SIXES
AY GARDEN
Evening Concert
TYPHOID ORCHESTRA
COTTAGE GROVE AVE.
MBIA TWICE
FROM HAPPYLAND
BARNARD MATS
Theatres. 7:30, 9:30, 11:30
OF TONIGHT
FOR THE LOVE OF MARY
AL MATS. 8:30, 10:30
like by H. B. WARNER
and 11:30 - "My Heart"
and 11:30 - "My Heart"

This Paper Consists of
Two Sections.
SECTION
ONE

The Chicago Daily Tribune

VOLUME LXXIII.—NO. 209. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. * PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO—ELSEWHERE AND SUBURBS TWO CENTS

GERMANS PUSH ON; ALLIES FALL BACK; MORE BOMBS HIT PARIS; PROTEST TO U. S.

"TRIBUNE" TO GIVE DATA ON WORLD TRADE

New Markets Bureau
Will Aid Producer
Expand.

TIME RIPE TO GROW

The Tribune's New
Markets Bureau.

THE TRIBUNE announces the establishment of a New Markets Bureau.

It will attempt to give accurate information as to trade opportunities, both in new foreign markets and in the steadily greater new markets which stoppage of imports has opened up in the United States.

If any manufacturer, wholesale or retail merchant, finds himself in difficulties because of the stoppage of imported supplies, THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to put him in touch with a source of similar supplies in the United States.

If any consumer finds that the price of imported articles has unduly risen, THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to tell him where he can find similar articles of equal quality manufactured in the United States and sold at reasonable prices.

If any manufacturer wants information about trade possibilities in both America, the Orient or elsewhere, THE TRIBUNE will do its best to give him the facts.

There has been plenty of hysteria about the trade situation as influenced by the war. It is time now for intelligent and courageous action.

By HENRY M. HYDE.

The European war has opened enormous new markets to the manufacturer of the United States. Vastly the largest of these new markets is the home market, the market right here in the United States.

The annual imports of the United States from Germany, Belgium, and Austria have averaged \$200,000,000 a year. Trade with Germany, Belgium, and Austria has been absolutely stopped.

The annual imports of the United States from Great Britain, France, and Russia have averaged \$400,000,000 more. There has been a great shrinkage in imports from these allies. The longer the war continues, the greater will be the shortage.

At the end of the first year of war the imports of the United States will probably be less by \$400,000,000 than in a normal year.

Must Supply Entire World.

The demand in the United States for goods hitherto imported from Europe will increase. It may even increase, for the United States will be called on to produce for almost the whole world.

It is the opportunity and the duty of the manufacturers of the United States to supply the demand; to produce and sell the goods needed to fill this gap of at least \$400,000,000 left by the stoppage of exports.

To a greater extent than is generally realized the manufacturers and merchants of this country have been dependent on imported goods. Many American factories, canneries, paper mills, woolen mills, etc., have come to be absolutely dependent on German chemicals, dyes, and drugs—all products of the huge industry which Germany has built up with coal tar as its basis. Some factories are already beginning to close up because of the sudden stoppage of these supplies.

American Chemists Active.

The American Chemical society, through its local chapters, scores of committees and research laboratories, are already at work devising formulae according to which the various chemical commodities needed by American factories can be made.

The Tribune will attempt to keep in touch with the developments in these laboratories and will advise manufacturers accordingly.

The spirit in which this work is also being undertaken by Great Britain—



WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

While the whole world is waiting definite news from the battle line, the French war office contents itself with the simple statement that, as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops have again retired.

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what are considered the most momentous operations of the war.

While Berlin claims a German victory over the Russians in East Prussia in the capture of 70,000 men, the Russians claim an important victory over the Austrians on the Galician side, with 30,000 prisoners.

Another German aeroplane has been dropping bombs into Paris and the American ambassador has organized a committee and has sent a protest against this method of warfare to the government at Washington.

The Belgian special commission, on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities, has been received by King George and has presented him with an address setting forth some of the horrors in Belgium during the present campaign, and has warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

ALLIES TO SUE FOR PEACE?

German High Official Asserts Rapid Advance of Tientsin Has Struck Terror to Their Foes.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—Friedrich von France, England, and Russia would soon sue for peace was made today by a high official of the German government. He declared that the rapid movement of the German armies toward Paris had struck terror to the French and British and that the same terror would soon be felt in Russia.

SHIP'S COOK TELLS WHY HE GOES TO WAR

Because He Must; No
Yankee Pondering
for Him.

KING'S WORD IS LAW

By JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.
[War Correspondent of The Tribune.]

On Board the Holland-American Line Steamship Rotterdam, at Sea, Aug. 17.—There are a dozen reservist officers on board, sailing to the war. About half are English and the rest Dutch. The Dutch don't know yet whether they are to fight or simply to stand on guard for Holland. There are no German passengers. The steamship agent explained that if war breaks out between Germany and Holland while we are at sea, the company wouldn't know what to do with its German passengers. So all were barred at the dock in New York, including a couple of German trained nurses from Chicago who had been in the States.

MILK COST SENT TO RECORD MARK

Consumer Faces Rise as Local Producers Boost Price to Highest Point.

Milk producers in the Chicago dairy district yesterday boosted the price of milk to \$2 a hundred pounds wholesale. This is the highest price ever fixed for Chicago's winter supply of milk.

The excuse for the top-notch price is that the government's sanitary ordinances are an expense, an annoyance, and a burden to the farmer. Federal officials, however, believe the high wholesale price fixed lays the foundation for an immediate advance in the retail price.

At present the consumer pays 8 cents for a quart of milk and 10 cents for half a pint of cream. Small dealers say that if the retailers follow suit had raise their price the consumer probably will be obliged to pay 9 or 10 cents a quart for milk and 11 or 12 cents for half pints of cream.

Wilkinson on Guard.

District Attorney James H. Wilkinson several weeks ago received complaints indicating there was a general movement on foot to raise the price of milk to an exorbitant figure. When he left for Washington last Sunday he instructed Assistant District Attorney Garfield Charles and Albert L. Hopkins, who are in charge of the food price investigation, to begin an immediate inquiry into the contract relations of the Borden's Condensed Milk company and the Borden's Dairy company with the Milk Producers' association.

The complaints received by the government indicated that the Borden and Bowman companies are the two principal retailers responsible for the fixing of both the wholesale and the retail price of milk in the Chicago dairy district. With these complaints as a basis the federal officials are going ahead with the investigation with a view to presenting the facts to the federal grand jury.

For All We Have and Are

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.
[Copyright, 1914, By Rudyard Kipling. All rights reserved.]

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war—
The Hun is at the gate.

Our world has passed away,
In wantonness o'erthrown;
There's nothing left today
But steel and fire and stone.

Though all we know depart,
The old commandments stand.
In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand.

Once more we hear the word
That sickened earth of old:
No law except the sword,
Unsheathed and uncontrolled.

Once more it knits mankind,
Once more the nations go
To meet and break and bind
A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight—
The ages' slow-bought gain—
They shriveled in a night.
Only ourselves remain.

To face the naked day,
In silent fortitude,
Through perils and dangers,
Renewed and renewed.

Though all we made depart,
The old commandments stand:
In patience keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand.

No easy hopes or lies
Shall bring us to our goal;
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will, and soul.

There's but one task for all,
For each one life to give.
Who stands if freedom fall?
Who dies if England live?

SEA FIGHT NEAR IN U. S. WATERS

German Cruiser May Meet
Two British Warships
Off Hawaii Today.

HONOLULU, Sept. 1.—The first sea battle of the European war to be fought in American waters probably will take place tomorrow just outside the neutral three mile limit. It will be between the German cruiser Nürnberg and the British warships Australia and Warrego of the Australian fleet.

The Nürnberg arrived here this morning and took on coal a few hours after the British steamer Strathaird put into port. The steamer reported being chased by a German cruiser, which now is known to have been the Nürnberg.

The captain of the Strathaird reported that up to the three mile limit he had been in communication with the Australia and the Warrego, and the British warships now are thought to be close to the Hawaiian coast awaiting the departure of the German cruiser.

German Captain Expects Death.

The Nürnberg must leave the American neutral port tomorrow morning or disarm and be interned by the United States government until the close of the war.

Capt. Schoenberg, the German commander, said today that he will leave port early tomorrow morning with his ship stripped for action. He said there would be no surrender of the Nürnberg and that he expected his ship would be the coffin for himself and his crew.

That a victory or escape for the German cruiser is a forlorn hope is indicated by a comparison with the British warships. The Nürnberg is a protected cruiser displacing 3,400 tons, having ten four inch guns and a speed of 23.5 knots. The Australia is a battleship of 18,000 tons displacement, carrying ten big guns, eight ten inch guns and having a speed of 27 knots. The Warrego is a cruiser.

See Battle Of Denmark?

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Göttingen, Sweden, saying that the Wilson line steamer Oslo has arrived there from Hull and reports having heard heavy cannonading as it passed through the Skager-Rak, the waterway between northern Denmark and Norway.

British Steamer Captured.

Moblie, Ala., Sept. 1.—The British steamer "Kalamo," a merchant vessel of 3,200 tons, which sailed from New Orleans on Aug. 31, has been captured in the Atlantic presumably by a German vessel, according to advices received here today by the shipper.

Despite the reinforcements which they have received, the Austrians are retiring from Galicia. They are unable to stand the Russian bayonet charges. Numerous Russian bayonet charges.

TIDE OF WAR IN FAVOR OF CZAR'S ARMS

Russians Driving Back
Austrian Forces
in Galicia.

GERMANS IN VICTORY

LONDON, Sept. 1.—News of the Russian advance in East Prussia and Austrian Galicia today was of a mixed character. Reports emanating from a number of sources were of a contradictory nature.

A Rome dispatch says the Russian victory over the Austrians on the Galician side was brilliant, the right wing of the Austrian army having been decisively turned and out to pieces, leaving 30,000 prisoners in the hands of the victors.

Russians Defeat Allied Forces.

On the Vistula front, when the Russians encountered the Austrians left wing, the result was somewhat uncertain, but the arrival of important reinforcements enabled the Russians to take a vigorous offensive and repulse the enemy. They captured a large number of pieces of artillery.

Pair of Airships Bombard Paris; Yankees to Act

American Committee Will
Urge U. S. to Protest
to Kaiser.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, Sept. 1.—Two German aeroplanes again bombarded Paris this afternoon and tonight.

After the latter attack there was a rush of the crowd into the Place de la Concorde, where it was at first believed the bomb had struck. It was soon discovered, however, it had fallen on the roof of a house in the Rue de Hanovre. The effects were first noticed by a shower of falling glass on either side of the house.

Another bomb in Rue du Mail did not explode. It broke through the roof of a house, but did minor damage. A bomb fell in the court of a house in Rue Joubert and blew out the windows, but did no other harm.

The aviator, who was firing very high, retreated in a northeasterly direction, toward where the German forces are situated.

Second Airman Is Hit.

In the attack this afternoon a monoplane dropped a bomb at the Rue Michodiere and the Rue du Quatre Septembre, near the Credit Lyonnais. A gun mounted on the bank fired four shells at the aeroplane, and two British infantrymen fired their rifles repeatedly. Another bomb was dropped near St. Lazare station. Neither bomb did any damage.

The bombs found in Rue de Hanovre and Rue du Quatre Septembre probably were intended for the Bank of France.

American Committee Protests.

An American committee, organized by the American ambassador and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proof that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine.

The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable to his government a report on the war methods which are declared not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of The Hague signed by Germany itself.

The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government.

Airman Drops Message.

The accounts of the visit of one of these machines yesterday afternoon indicate that it may possibly have been the same aeroplane which passed over the city on Sunday. The machine yesterday dropped a message in the Square des Innocents reading, according to one version:

"We have the honor to inform you that the French have been beaten near St. Quentin. The Russians were defeated decisively near Stanenburg."

Lieutenant Campagne of the French aviation corps, while flying over the German lines at a height of 1,800 yards, was subjected to the enemy's fire. A shell struck his machine and stopped the motor. The aeroplane oscillated violently in the wind, but the lieutenant succeeded in righting it and in volplaning into the French lines. He landed safely and gave important information concerning the German position.

RIGHT WING OF KAISER'S ARMY TURNS ENEMY

Sedan Day Marks
Progress of Invaders
Toward Paris.

HELD AT TWO POINTS

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Marconi wireless company announces that no official German war news will be given out tonight.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] PARIS, Sept. 2, 6 a. m.—The German advance on Paris in the region of Reims has been arrested momentarily, the left wing of the allies has retreated a short distance south and southward to avoid a battle with the foe under unfavorable conditions, and the center and right wings are holding the enemy at bay.

This summarizes the news of the war situation on French soil this morning. The foregoing information was contained in an official communication issued last night by the war office.

CHENOB A BUSY MAN.

All yesterday afternoon and late into the night the censor was busy suppressing dispatches. His activities in this direction were more drastic than at any time since the war began.

In the public mind, it indicated that happenings of a grave nature were being staged. It is known that for several days there has been much fighting between the two armies all along the battle front, and yesterday there was a serious clash in the vicinity of St. Quentin, the line of battle extending from Peronne to Vervins, a distance of seventy-five miles.

The news of this battle was brought to Paris by a chauffeur in the employ of a member of the British general staff, and confirmed rumors that were rife earlier in the day.

WHAT OFFICIAL NOTE SAYS.

The official communication summarizing the action at the front given out by the war office follows:

"On our left the enveloping movement of the Germans has been continued, and on this account, in order not to be forced to accept a decisive engagement, which might have to be fought under bad conditions, our troops have been withdrawn partly toward the south and partly toward the southwest."

"The engagement in the Reims district enabled our troops to check the enemy momentarily."

"In the center and on the right (the Woivreux, Lorraine, and the Vosges) the situation remains unchanged."

Military experts declare that the position of the allies is good, that they occupy the strong positions selected for the great battle of the war's early stages by the French general staff, and that the Germans are in a perilous position by reason of separation from their base of supplies and through exhaustion due to the fighting of the last ten days.

GERMANS FACE HARD TASK.

Discussing the situation at the front, an army captain, whose name is withheld, said tonight:

"The Germans are beginning to perceive the march on Paris is not all. They are beginning to feel uneasy about the Russian march on Berlin."

"The reported withdrawal of troops from Belgium to the eastward is another proof of the failure of the famous plan of the Prussian general staff that it was only after conquering France that Germany should turn against Russia."

"Now that the French army has inflicted heavy defeats and losses on the Germans, if the left wing of the enemy gains ground the imperial troops will be at a disadvantage everywhere else. FRENCH GROWING STRONGER."

"In Lorraine, too, our superiority is marked. Thus, the German army is daily weakened, while ours is growing stronger."

"On the other hand, it is evident that the Prussians will arrive too late to withstand effectively the Russian in-

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The Kaiser's Scouts Spying Out the Enemy.



ENTIRE FRENCH ARMY NOW ON THE DEFENSIVE

Germans Ready for Final Stroke, Declares War Expert.

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The whole French army is now on the defensive. For the past two weeks it has attempted to take the offensive in various places, in the upper part of Lorraine, in the Vosges mountains, and lastly against the German right wing. It has been thrown back at all points and the German right has been advancing at the rate of about five miles per day.

The whole French doctrine of war for the past forty years has been to take the offensive wherever and whenever it was possible because it was plainly shown that the utter failure of the French in the war of 1870 was due to the passive defensive attitude that they maintained.

Their army is equipped and trained for the offensive primarily, and not for the defense.

French Best on Offensive.
The French character also is displayed to best advantage on the offensive. In the past they have been brilliantly successful in the fighting between the British and Germans. One of the men, he says, told of a trick which the British learned in the Boer war and which worked well against the Germans. The story of the incident follows:

"The enemy, before sending their infantry against our positions, opened a hot artillery fire. Our artillery replied, at first warmly, and then gun after gun of the British batteries went silent."

"What's up now?" I asked a comrade. There were a few minutes more of artillery firing from the Germans and their infantry came on in solid formation. We received them with rifle fire. Still they came on and still we mowed them down. They were getting closer and we could plainly see the dense masses moving. Then suddenly the whole of our artillery opened fire.

"You see, they had not been silenced at all and it was a trick to draw the Germans on. They went down in whole fields, for our guns got them in open ground and, of course, they soon had enough. It was impossible for those behind to come up past the dead."

CENSOR CLAMPS DOWN LID.
Long and Hard Road for Messages to Travel Before They Become Public Property.

TO AID STRICKEN HEBREWS.
Executive Committee of American Jewish Communities Will Send \$27,500 to Europe.

New York, Sept. 1.—The executive committee of the American Jewish communities, after considering communications received from various parts of the world regarding the conditions of Jews in consequence of the Balkan troubles and the present European conflict, announced today that it had appropriated \$27,500 for the relief of the sufferers of its race abroad.

Relieve Germans in Britain.
LONDON, Sept. 1.—Two hundred thousand marks (\$300,000) have been appropriated by Germany for the relief of German subjects in Great Britain.

Louvre Immune; Art Expert Says So.

New York, Sept. 1.—If Paris is taken by the Germans the art treasures of the Louvre will not be destroyed, according to Robert Wechs De Forest, president of the New York City art commission, who returned from the war zone last week.

Both sides in the present war have held art of all kinds almost sacred, Mr. De Forest said. He added he had personal knowledge that when Paris was besieged in 1870 the famous Venus of Milo was buried.

be holding it more lightly than their northern Gallician frontier.

GERMANS "FALL" FOR TRICK BRITISH LEARNED IN AFRICA.

Thought They Had Silenced Foreign Artillery, Charge in Close Formation and Hundreds Drop.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Wounded men in the hospitals of Boulogne related to the Express correspondent their incidents of the fighting between the British and Germans. One of the men, he says, told of a trick which the British learned in the Boer war and which worked well against the Germans. The story of the incident follows:

"The enemy, before sending their infantry against our positions, opened a hot artillery fire. Our artillery replied, at first warmly, and then gun after gun of the British batteries went silent."

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BELGIAN ENVOYS TO U.S. STOP TO THANK ENGLAND

Address to King George Also Promises Report of German Acts.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At the reception by King George at Buckingham Palace today of the Belgian mission which is on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone, an address to the king was read, setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign and thanking the king for Great Britain's aid. In part the address was as follows:

"Sir, Belgium, having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peace of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality."

Glad for British Aid.
In this critical situation it is for our country an inestimable tower of strength to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England.

Commissioned by his majesty, the king of the Belgians, with a mission to the president of the United States we are glad to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British empire to convey to your majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

Refer to King's Message.
The address referred to King George's message to King Albert and the cooperation of the British land and sea forces.

"This," continued the address, "brought renewed gratitude and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation, forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths, to defend her rights. In this instance Belgium was destroyed of bringing to bear the cycle which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience."

Cite Fo's Outrages.
Our adversary, after invading our territory has committed the crime of civilization, massacred women and children, carried off the property of the innocent, and to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns and burned churches, historical monuments and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of your majesty."

Country Still Resolute.
Despite all this suffering in Belgium which has been made a personification of outraged right, the country is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost her duties toward Europe. Whatever may happen she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was snooked at the reports of German brutality.

Belgium Not Crushed.
King Albert bade us tell all the world that Belgium is not crushed and never will be crushed. Such a spirit as we have never can be downed. We will fight on and on and success finally will crown the efforts of the allies."

Such was the message that Carton de Wiart, the Belgian minister of justice, head of the Belgian mission, delivered to the representatives of the press following the visit of the mission to King George and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. M. de Wiart reviewed the charges against Germany in detail, laying great stress on the fact that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium in entering that country and recited alleged specific outrages on the part of the Germans, giving dates and places and the names of persons said to have been killed.

Louvain a Second Pompeii.
"I have a statement," said M. de Wiart, "from a reliable man, who visited Louvain Aug. 30, which says that the Ger-

Save Food in Berlin; Deplete the Zoo.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Sept. 1.—So carefully are they conserving food supplies in Berlin, it is reported, that carnivorous animals in the zoo are to be killed to save meat consumption. They fed largely on horse flesh, which cannot be spared apparently at the present crisis.

The same conditions prevail in Hamburg, where the Hagenbeck's famous zoo, the largest collection of wild animals in existence, will also suffer heavily. There the less valuable carnivorous animals are being killed off first and fed to the others, and it is hoped by this means ultimately to save a considerable part of the collection.

Fish is easily procurable and fish eating animals have a longer lease of life.

mans were still burning buildings that day and scattering straw so that every house standing would be destroyed. Drunken German soldiers were reeling through the streets with bottles of wine and officers were drinking at tables set in the streets.

Men Buried Alive.
Aerobach, with 4,600 inhabitants, and Diet and many other unfortified villages suffered the same fate as Louvain. At Diet a mother and her daughter of 12 were shot to death, a young man was bound to a tree and burned alive and two men were buried alive with their heads downward."

M. de Wiart charged the Germans with theft in the taking of funds from the National Bank of Louvain, an institution in no way connected with the government, and said the bombardment of Antwerp without giving twenty-four hours' notice was a violation of international law.

"I personally saw," said Emile Vandervelde, Belgian minister of state, who is a member of the mission, "the bodies of a father and son, non-combatants, cut all to pieces by German bayonet thrusts."

Bayonet the Wounded.
At Malines the Germans continued to storm the town after the inhabitants had all gone, trying to terrorize the entire neighborhood and drive every one possible into Antwerp so that the food supply would be exhausted there and the siege shortened. Belgian soldiers lying wounded were bayoneted by the Germans at many places. The savagery of the Germans is unbelievable."

The mission will leave England tomorrow on a boat sailing for New York and its members will see President Wilson as soon as possible.

Send Protest to Kaiser.
THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—A dozen Dutch artists and men of letters have sent a telegram to the German emperor expressing their horror at the destruction of Louvain. After declaring their admiration of German culture and their certainty of the sympathy of the civilized world, they urged call upon Emperor William as one of the co-promoters of humanity and civilization to see that the future works of a common humanity shall be spared under stress of war.

Other prominent men and women of the world who sympathize with the main ideas laid down in the telegram are asked to telegraph the German emperor as follows: "I entirely agree with the telegram of the friends of civilization."

SEES BRITAIN AGAINST WAR.
Vienna Newspaper Says London Taxicabs Bear Placards Denouncing the Conflict.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Neue Freie Presse announced that in London there taxicabs are placarded with the inscription: "We do not want war."

ASTOR DONATES \$125,000.
Swells Prince of Wales Relief Fund to a Total of Almost Ten Million Dollars.

ITALY'S PEOPLE PREVENT WAR

Chicago School Teacher Says Government Wants to Mix In.

FEELINGS WITH FRANCE

The Italian government has been prevented from taking a hand in the European conflict by the sentiment of its subjects, according to Miss Anna Reinach, a teacher in the Lincoln school, who reached Chicago yesterday. Miss Reinach sailed from Naples Aug. 10 on the San Giovanni, an exclusive boat in the sense that it afforded only stateroom accommodations.

"The Italian government was for war, but the people were against it," said Miss Reinach. "The rank and file of the population, almost without exception, stood for peace. Their sympathies, however, in spite of the triple alliance, were with France and England. They felt that Germany had disregarded international conventions in issuing the ultimatum to Russia without consulting Italy."

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Wood of Maywood also were passengers on the San Giovanni.

Another returning tourist who arrived in the city yesterday was Miss Marjorie Teall of 4504 Greenwood avenue. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. I. M. Pribyl. Miss Teall and her aunt left Bernese Aug. 18 and reached Glasgow Aug. 21. They sailed on the Letitia.

FRENCH CLAIM ADVANTAGE OVER CONDITIONS OF 1870.
Paris Outer Forts Beyond Gun Range from City Now—Belgians, Armies Are Reported Intact.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
PARIS, Sept. 1.—The latest returning to the differences of conditions in 1870 and 1914, points out that the forts surrounding Paris are now seven and eight miles from the outer walls, so that no German shell can reach the public monuments. The Germans in 1870 held the railroad between Strasbourg and Paris but in 1914 they are compelled to provision their army through Belgium if they invest Paris.

The Comte de Mun in a similar comparison in the Echo de Paris says: "I hear people say, 'It's 1870 over again,' but there is no comparison. In 1870, after two battles fought on the same day, one of our armies was thrown, utterly routed, from the frontier to Chalons. The other army retreated to Metz, and after Bismarck, Reims, and St. Privat set itself up and henceforth was unshakable. Sedan followed fourteen days later. The war between the battle of Wissembourg and this calamity had lasted twenty-nine days."

"We now, on the thirtieth day after mobilization, have been checked, not defeated. We have retired, we have not been routed. Our armies are intact and their morale has not been affected."

BRITAIN GETS 100,000 MEN; 100,000 MORE READY SOON.

Sir Edward Carson Plans to Have Ulster Volunteers Fight as a Body.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The first hundred thousand recruits who responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal have gone into training in various parts of the country and men now are enrolling at a much quicker rate for the second 100,000.

In London alone 10,000 joined the colors in the last two days, while the response in the provinces has been equally gratifying. In Birmingham there the recruiting is particularly brisk, the lord mayor, Col. Ernest Martineau, has resigned his office and volunteered for foreign service.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster unionist leader, has called a meeting of the Ulster volunteer force for Thursday, when he will submit a scheme with the concurrence of the war office for the utilization of this force as one body.

TEUTONS' BLOOD SPILLED BY CUPS AT LIEGE BATTLE

American Girl Describes Scene After Early Fighting; Bodies Fill Trenches.

New York, Sept. 1.—The battlefield of Liege, as seen through the eyes of an American girl, was described today by Miss Anna Laing, a graduate nurse of the Bridgeport (Conn.) hospital, a passenger on the steamer Ryndam from Rotterdam.

"I was in Liege when the fight started," Miss Laing said. "Several Belgian officers who were friends of mine took me to a house where I was practically out of the range of the shells that were being hurled at the city by the Germans. As evening approached the Germans withdrew for some reason and during the lull in the fighting two of the Belgian officers invited me to go out over the field, where the heaviest of the fighting had taken place."

"The ground was literally soaked with blood and the bodies of horses and men lay everywhere. There was many a place where blood had flowed down the sides of little hills and earthworks; its course was plainly marked. Some bushes were spattered with red as high up as eight feet above the ground."

"I saw trenches filled to the top with dead German soldiers. These trenches the Belgian officers explained to me, had been dug by the Belgians and occupied by them until the great army of advancing Germans forced them to retreat."

Dead Germans Fill Trenches.
"As the German infantry mounted the breastworks in front of the trenches, the retreating Belgians poured a murderous fire into their ranks and their bodies fell in the trenches."

"Then, the Belgian officers said, their men mowed down more Germans with a deadly cross fire, which not only filled up the trenches with bodies but left many piled on top of one another off the breastworks and the ground nearby."

When Miss Laing returned to the city she helped dress the wounds of many Belgian soldiers. She left the city before it was captured by the Germans, however, and managed to make her way to Rotterdam, where she boarded the ship that brought her to New York.

MANILA PARTLY FLOODED; PROPERTY LOSS ENORMOUS.
Two-Thirds of City Submerged, with No Abatement in Sight—Government Cares for Victims.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
MANILA, Sept. 2.—An unprecedented flood, resulting from the recent typhoon, has placed this city in an alarming condition. Two-thirds of the city is submerged and the weather bureau has issued a warning that there is no sign of an abatement of the flood.

"There is no tramway service. The electric service has failed and the city is in darkness. The warehouses are all flooded, entailing enormous losses."

"The government has taken charge of the situation and is attending to the sheltering and feeding of the people who have been driven out of their homes."

GERMAN BARRED IN RUSSIA.
Anti-Teutonic Sentiment Increases as Stories of Cruelty to Non-combatants Come In.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—[Delayed.]—The feeling in Russia against Germany increases with the stories of the cruelty of the Germans toward peaceful inhabitants and prisoners. German standards are being discarded, and German teachers in state schools have been dismissed. There is a tendency to forbid the use of German words. Hotel notices request clients not to speak German. Germans in public places now speak Russian, French, or English.

LEARN TORTURE BELGIANS MET

American Women See Boys Reach Paris with Hands Cut Off.

MANY HELP RED CROSS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Herman H. Harjes, wife of the Paris banker, who, with other American women has been deeply interested in relief work, today visited the North railroad station and was shocked at the sights she saw among the Belgian refugees.

"The station," said Mrs. Harjes, "presented the aspect of a shambles. It was the saddest sight I ever saw. It is impossible to believe the tortures and cruelties the poor unfortunate had undergone. I saw many boys with both their hands cut off so that it was impossible for them to carry a gun. Everywhere was filth and utter desolation."

Babies Lying on Floor.
"The helpless little babies, lying on the cold, wet cement floor and crying for proper nourishment, was enough to bring hot tears to any mother's eyes."

"Mothers were vainly beseeching the authorities, begging for milk or soup. A mother with twelve children said: 'What is to become of us? It seems impossible to suffer more. I saw my husband bound to a lamp post. He was gagged and tortured by bayonets. When I tried to interfere in his behalf, I was knocked senseless with a rifle. I never saw him again.'

Red Cross Overburdened.
"The work which the Red Cross is doing is excellent, but unfortunately it has not sufficient members to cope with the situation. Also its equipment is poor. I saw babies being bathed in dishwater in cold water, no hot water being available. Dr. Andre Collin, who is in charge of the relief work, is almost worn out by the people, owing to his untiring efforts in their behalf."

Take Food to Refugees.
"I, with the help of a policeman, took as much coffee and bread and provisions as an automobile would hold into the station and was greeted as a fairy godmother."

"I am going as often as possible with friends to try to bring some little relief to these people. Every little helps. It seems to be a proper field of endeavor for all of us here to show their appreciation of the many benefits they have received from France."

Hotel Ritz to Be a Hospital.
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is announced today that the Hotel Ritz will close on Thursday. The hotel guests now there have made all preparations to leave. The Ritz is to be converted into a Red Cross hospital.

New Mahogany Steinway Grand, \$750

We have a magnificent collection of the new mahogany Steinway Grand, \$750. Grand awaiting your inspection. A decided advantage in the matter of individual choice accrues to those making a prompt selection.

As each piano has a number of these instruments taken and as the allotment for Chicago will undoubtedly be over-subscribed, it is absolutely without a rival. The purchase of a Steinway piano means that your home is perfect in its musical equipment.

Easy monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by those who do not wish to pay all cash. Old pianos taken in exchange.

Lyon & Healy
World's Largest Music House
Wabash Avenue and Adams St.
LENEFEST
BRAN
Lyon & Healy, 11 W. Wabash St.

CARDINAL MAFFI IN PAPACY LEAD WITH 30 VOTES

Farrata Second with 19; Friends Refuse to Yield to Liberal Candidate.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ROME, Sept. 1.—The smoke from the burned ballots in the conclave indicates that a new pope has not yet been elected. The Vatican is guarded by troops that are patrolling the walls and St. Peter's square, which is crowded with people. Despite the secrecy of the conclave, it was said tonight that in the second balloting Cardinal Maffi received thirty votes. Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal O'Connell of the United States have sent a wireless message from Gibraltar that they will arrive on Thursday.

The contest is now centered between Cardinals Maffi and Farrata. The friends of the latter are ordered a grumela firm to make a German flag which they intend to hoist over the Eiffel tower in Paris.

German Plans for Eiffel Tower.
LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Antwerp correspondent of an Amsterdam newspaper says the Germans have ordered a grumela firm to make a German flag which they intend to hoist over the Eiffel tower in Paris.

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GENUINE
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GUARANTEED
Now On Sale
WHOLESALE PRICES
5-6 Carats \$250
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And Several Hundred Other Genuine Bargains
\$5 to \$5,000
Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged at full value any time within two years
Lowest Priced Diamond House in America
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DIAMOND IMPORTERS
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30 S. State St., N. W. Cor. State and Madison
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Amer. Beauty Roses
Finest Flowers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and
48-Inch Stern, \$2.00 a Dozen
Gladioli, Carnations and Roses, 25c a Dozen
A. LANGE, Florist
25 E. Madison St. 377 Central

CHICAGO MINISTER TELLS THRILLS OF BEING HELD IN FRANCE AS SPY.

SCOTCH OFFICER FREES CHICAGOAN DETAINED AS SPY

The Rev. John M. Dean Held in France While Ob-serving Military.

The Rev. John M. Dean, pastor of the Second Baptist church, reached Chicago yesterday with a story of having been arrested for the first time in his life while in Paris. He was taken for a German spy.

This incident was the climax of an exciting journey through Italy into France. The Rev. Mr. Dean got into difficulty because of his desire to investigate military conditions. He is a man of scholarly demeanor, but that didn't save him.

"It happened when I went to the military headquarters in Paris," said the clergyman. "The officers grew suspicious and placed me under arrest. Then they began to put me on the grill. I was pretty nervous and things began to look serious for me when a Scotch officer who was enrolled in the French army took a hand in the investigation. I was soon able to convince him of my good intentions. This occurred about Aug. 15.

Pretty Well Treated.

"On the whole, however, I was treated pretty well, and as far as I observed, the Americans in Europe have nothing to fear. People here who have relatives on the continent must be patient, but it will take a long time for some of them to get out."

Other Chicagoans who returned to the city during the day were Charles H. Conover, vice president of Hildebrandt, Spencer, Harlett & Co., and daughter, Margaret, and Walter L. Fisher, former secretary of the interior.

The Misses Helene and Adele Byrne of 460 Lake Park avenue have been heard from. They were at Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 12, when they wrote to Holger de Rooze of the Insurance Exchange.

Woman Has Thrilling Trip.

Dr. George E. Richards of Bellevue place received a cablegram from Mrs. Richards, announcing her arrival in London after a thrilling trip through France on a special train which carried many Americans who were marooned in Switzerland. Mrs. Richards was booked to sail Saturday on the Laurentic.

Mrs. E. Fitzgerald and party sailed from Naples during the day, according to advices received here. The state department announced that the Johns family of Chicago is in Hamburg.

A letter received from Henry C. Lytton, president of the Hub store, told of paying \$15 for a two hours' motor trip in Germany. The letter was mailed at Stuttgart Aug. 16. Mr. Lytton is believed to have reached London with H. C. Wolff. A cablegram from Naples conveyed the information that Prof. Homer H. Kingsley, superintendent of Evanston schools, expects to sail with his family on the Canopic Sept. 10.

Others Cable of Safety.

A cablegram from London stated that Mr. and Mrs. Louis Labowitch of 4445 Madison avenue and Mr. and Mrs. David Labowitch of 2319 North Kedzie boulevard intended to sail yesterday on the Laurentic. Word was received by E. B. Crane, 1400 Madison temple, that Mrs. Crane sailed last Saturday on the Minnesota.

Miss Ruth C. Moore of 6413 Kimbark avenue reached New York on the St. Paul, according to advices received by relatives. This is the first direct news from Mrs. Moore since the war began, when she was in northern Italy.

Judge Theodore Brentano received a cablegram from Mrs. Brentano saying she and her 16 year old daughter, Dorothy, had secured passage on the steamer Lapland and would sail from London during the day.

Women Ban Subways.

Miss Kelle Coover, who is studying riding in Paris, writes to her sister, Kathryn, of 1825 Prairie avenue, that subways in Paris are almost as exciting as being operated almost exclusively by women.

Miss Coover reports that Mrs. Potter Palmer was not angry when her automobile was seized.

"When Mrs. Palmer's car was taken she said they were welcome to it," writes the artist. "But I guess some Americans wished they had left their machines at home."

WAR SUGAR RISE LEGAL. REFINERY HEAD TESTIFIES.

Another One of Whitman's Witnesses Says Flour Speculation Is Impossible in U. S.

New York, Sept. 1.—The increase in the price of sugar after the European war was legitimate, according to testimony given today at District Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry into the high cost of food.

Edwin F. Atkins, chairman of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining company, said the demand abroad and the competition there for West Indian and Central and South American raw sugar made the increase in price necessary.

At four food markets which the city reported today sugar was sold more cheaply than housewives could buy at the stores and within two hours the entire supply at these markets was exhausted.

At the John Doe proceedings John A. Atkins, general manager of a flour company, said speculation in flour in this country was impossible. He predicted that if the war continued to rise, many small bakeries would be forced out of business.

SEES PERIL TO GERMANY.

Verwilt, German Socialist Paper, Fears Over Decrease in Force in France.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A Reuter dispatch says that Verwilt, the leading Socialist paper of Germany, declares the German situation is perilous, since Germany has been compelled to withdraw troops in large numbers from the campaign against France in the hope of holding the Russian

Following the War Moves in Chicago.



TRIBUNE'S WAR MAP IN OPERATION. CROWD WATCHING WAR MOVES

SHIELD YANKEES, KAISER'S ORDER SENT TO WAR

Americans in Rotterdam from Germany Tell of Courtesies.

GIVEN LODGING FREE.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 21.—(Correspondence.)—Americans who found themselves in Germany during the first few days of the European war were in no wise molested and the German government took every step to protect them. This is the total of the statements made here by Americans returning from Germany.

Several instances of abuse and personal danger were recorded, however, but in every case the excitement incident to the declaration of war, mobilization, and resulting high spirits of the people were responsible.

Held Burgomasters Liable.

On Aug. 8 the German emperor is said to have issued a decree, according to which the burgomasters all over the empire were to be held personally responsible for all harm befaling foreigners, especially Americans. There is every reason to believe from the accounts told by American refugees that the German went out of their way to take care of the visitors from the United States.

It must be said, however, that they were subjected to the severe military rules suddenly applied, and that those with out passports were in some cases detained until identification had been accomplished. But even this necessary process was not attended with the usual brusqueness of the German official.

Housed Americans Free.

The Bristol hotel at Berlin turned 150 rooms over to the Americans absolutely free of charge, and those who failed to get rooms at hotels were taken in by families. Similar reports were made by Americans from other parts of the empire.

The cities in which Americans were especially well treated are: Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt-on-Main, Cologne, Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, the many health and summer resorts, and virtually every other place where familiarity with American and English tourists made distinction between them possible.

Much baggage had to be abandoned by the Americans. Most of the rolling stock of the German railways was in the hands of the military and needed for transportation of troops. For this reason little baggage could be carried on trains. It has been learned, however, that responsible German express firms took charge of the baggage, and that all of it, if properly labeled, easily can be recovered.

Students Get Credit.

Mr. Wilson described the unprecedented condition which existed in Paris immediately after the bank of France temporarily suspended. He describes his amazement and that of the other art students in the quarter when they were given unlimited credit by the shops, in accordance with an order from the government.

Bread; No Rolls in Paris.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Americans in Paris had to go without their breakfast rolls today. By order of the authorities only bread is to be baked hereafter. This will save flour.

PARIS APACHES SENT TO WAR

Police Thoughtfully Order Criminals in Front Rank in Battles.

THWART GERMAN PLOT.

The apaches, the European branch of the family represented locally by the automobile bandits, are no more. When war was declared, the Paris police seized the golden opportunity. They rounded them out, put red pants on their legs, furnished them with the rest of the French soldier's equipment, and sent them off to the front. Then the police quietly requested the commanding generals to place them not too far from the front in the opening battles. Consequently, as said, the apaches are no more.

The information was gleaned from a letter written by Etzel Wilson, a painter of miniatures in the Latin quarter. Mr. Wilson is, needless to say, an American.

His letter is addressed to Miss Mary Washburne of 118 East Oak street, who spent last year in the quarter, where she studied sculpture.

Placed in First Rank.

After the police had forbidden the sale of absinthe in Paris, the next thing they did was to canvass thoroughly the apaches' quarters," Mr. Wilson writes. "They compelled all these awful criminals over 20 years of age to enlist. They were then ordered to be placed in the front lines of the first battle. Those who were caught deserting were shot. So Paris is well rid of those much dreaded bandits."

Mr. Wilson reports a charge against the Magic Milk company, the depots of which were demolished by the Parisian mob. He writes:

"Germans employed by the Magic Milk company tried to poison the milk, which would have killed several thousand people; this outrage was discovered just in time before the milk was delivered and was stopped by the police. Mobs of people raided all the German shops and had looted the furnishings to kindling bits."

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GERMANS TREAT "COACH" ARMIES

YANKEES GREAT BY TRIBUNE MAP

EVERY MOVE FOLLOWED

New York, Sept. 1.—The friendship of the German people for Americans is deep seated and took concrete form in many acts of kindness during the early days of the great European conflict, according to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former president, who reached New York today on the steamer Ryndam from Rotterdam.

Mrs. Harrison and twenty-four other American refugees who were in Germany at the outbreak of hostilities drew up a statement embodying their views before the Ryndam reached port.

"As Americans returning from Germany," the statement read, "we feel it our duty as citizens of a friendly country to set forth the truth concerning our treatment in Germany and to contradict any false impressions that may now be current."

While the German people always treat the Americans with great courtesy and kindness in times of peace, this was especially emphasized in times of war. From the time of the declaration of war until the time of departure nothing but kind treatment was accorded us, no matter whether we were in the shops, on the streets, or in other public places."

GERMAN CAPTIVE IN ITALY.

Tripolitan Consul Arrested and Removed Charged with Intrigue.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—According to information reaching here, says a dispatch to the Central News from Malta, "Herr von Bittow, the German consul in Tripoli, has been removed to Italy under arrest, charged with having carried on an anti-Italian propaganda among the natives. The Italian authorities have lodged a protest with the German foreign office."

SAVINGS DEPOSITED IN THE FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5 ARE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 1

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Ground Floor, First National Bank Building
Monroe Street, Cor. Dearborn

"COACH" ARMIES

War Fans, Watching Big Battle Board, Evolve Strategy of Own.

EVERY MOVE FOLLOWED

Chicago's amateur commanders-to-be gathered here for THE TRIBUNE map yesterday and planned campaigns for the allies and the Germans. By the aid of the map, which shows the location of the cities involved in the war and the positions of the contending armies and navies, it is easy for the layman to follow daily the movements of the troops.

The map now is in full operation and the reported capture of 70,000 Russians by the Germans near Koenigsberg was indicated on the battle board on the Dearborn street side of THE TRIBUNE building as soon as the Associated Press flashed the dispatch to THE TRIBUNE office.

The landing of English troops at Ostend for a movement on the German rear, was shown as well as the advance of the Germans toward Paris.

The map pictures the dispatches to the passerby perhaps even more vividly than the printed words, and used in conjunction with THE TRIBUNE'S war news in the morning, the movements of the armies can easily be followed from day to day.

SAFETY

Savings deposited in the First Trust and Savings Bank on or before September 5 are allowed interest from September 1

James R. Forgan, President
Emile K. Bolso, Vice-Pres.

Ground Floor, First National Bank Building
Monroe Street, Cor. Dearborn

FRENCH MOTHERS GIVE NEW-BORN PATRIOTIC NAMES

Hero-Christening Fever Appears in Paris; Encouraged by Authorities.

ALL AID MEN AT FRONT

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The hero christening fever has commenced, and the earth is being peopled with important sounding names attached to suffixes as unromantic as Smith and Jones. Do you remember after the Spanish war what an exuberance of Dewees and Hobsons and Schleys there was throughout the land? And today in England many a 12 year old boy answers proudly to the name of Kitchener or Roberts.

The births here in Paris are already registered as Marie Alsace-Lorraine Leconte, Jean Joffre Dubois, and, presumably as a tribute to the entente cordial, there is young M. George Raymond Nicholas Gignoux. In England one boy has been registered as Albert Lemna Liege Hopkins, a while little history in a name.

I remember a little while ago being amused and indignant by turns at hearing that a Warner "fan" had tried to name his son Parsifal and had been forbidden by the French authorities, since that name was not registered on the calendar, and they could permit no innovations.

Patriotic Names Encouraged.

But this strictness seems to have disappeared in the face of patriotism. A doctor, asked to suggest a name for a little girl who was born after her father left for the front, said "Victoire France," and it was registered with great enthusiasm at the mairie.

Two new ordinances have gone into effect which have nearly broken the spirit of the French people left in Paris. One is against speeding in autos and what a good time the drivers have been having here since the traffic has been cleaned out—and the other forbids the sale or consumption of absinthe.

Figure yourself, as they here, a Paris without absinthe. Here indeed is the final blow. How can reporters and short-story writers put a Paris atmosphere into their copy unless they can insert the trademarked sentence, "As I sat this evening on the sidewalk in front of the cafe and watched the pale, nervous artists slipping their absinthe with half closed eyes," etc.

War Subordinates All Interested.

Gone are the sidewalks in front of the cafes—at least as far as sitting is concerned. There isn't an outdoor cafe in Paris today. Gone are the crowds, gone the pale and bony haired artists, and gone the absinthe. Write this to bohemians Paris.

From the country and seashore, whether all fashionable Paris has flown two weeks before the war, come trains full of countesses and duchesses, of princesses and demi-mondaines, all bent on the same charitable errand, offering themselves, their time, or their money to the Red Cross society.

Every day the society column of the Figure—the only paper extravagant enough still to run one—is filled with the names of women who have put their houses in order and clean up the reception of wounded soldiers. Sometimes the mistress stays to help in the care, but for the most part she turns it over unconditionally to the society and then considers herself free to offer her services to any hospital which may need her.

Aged Countess a Heroine.

There is one beautiful woman whose heroism and devotion deserves recounting. She is the Countess of Ronsay, whose hair is just beginning to turn gray, but who still has the beauty and grace which made her famous thirty years ago. She has sent her husband as captain of the artillery and four sons in the cavalry, and she and her three daughters and two daughters-in-law are on the field as nurses after having turned over their various town and country houses to the Red Cross. The house of Ronsay counts thirty-two soldiers on the battlefield.

OLD FRENCHARMY MEN WORK Retired Officers Act as Drill Sergeants for 1914 Category Called to Colors.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Retired French army officers, upon whom no military obligations rest, are volunteering in large numbers to drill the young men of 1914 category, who have just been called to the colors. They do this for the reason that the younger officers are needed for active service. Colonels and officers of even higher rank are acting as drill sergeants. The 1914 men are keen to qualify.

LEIPZIG EXHIBITS BURNED.

English, French, and Russian Pavilions, and Rare Art Burned, Report.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Travelers arriving at Paris from Florence, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, says that the English, French, and Russian pavilions at the printing exhibition at Leipzig have been burned. The pavilions contained marvelous art collections. Those who brought this report alleged that no assistance was given by the city to stop the fire.

HERE'S a new Star shirt that's certain to meet with approval from the young fellows

A combination of jacquard stripes and cluster plaits; called the "Hanover"; you ought to see them soon; at \$2.50.

Other Star Shirts from \$1.50 to \$7.50

Maurice L. Rothschild

Southwest corner Jackson and State

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Ground Floor, First National Bank Building
Monroe Street, Cor. Dearborn

SAFETY

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FEAR NO CLASH OVER VERA CRUZ

Closing of Port by Carranza Does Not Alarm Government Officials.

FUNSTON NOT WORRIED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—The action of Gen. Carranza, first chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, in declaring Vera Cruz a closed port, has occasioned little alarm among the war department officials. Carranza's order is interpreted by the war department as applying only to shipping entering the port of Vera Cruz from other coastwise ports, i. e., coastwise shipping.

Brig. Gen. Funston, commanding the American expeditionary force in Vera Cruz reported on Aug. 25 that Carranza's order might interfere with the food supply in Vera Cruz, but the fact that he has not since seen fit to make a supplementary report on the subject and a week has elapsed since his first notification to the department, war department officials believe that no inconvenience is being suffered.

Double Customs Duties Abolished.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—A decree issued in Mexico City today abolishes the collection of double customs duties between Vera Cruz and the capital. These double duties were levied by the Huerta regime because of the American occupation of Vera Cruz. In the future goods which have paid duty at Vera Cruz will be allowed free passage at Orizaba.

General elections have been called for November. Until these are held the country will continue under military rule.

Curb on the Army.

The government today issued a decree prohibiting the confiscation of property by army officers without a signed order from Gen. Carranza. The decree also prohibits military arrests on mere accusation, two accusers being required. These accusers must prove their charges against a person within seventy-two hours or suffer the penalty which would result were the accused proven guilty. The decree is considered necessary to prevent scores of innocent persons being imprisoned and reckless confiscation of property.

FOUR RICHEST BELGIANS GUARANTEE GERMAN TAX.

Had They Not Done So Brussels Would Have Been Sacked, Says Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Express from The Hague says the four richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the payment to Germany of the war tax which the Germans levied against Belgium.

The four men are Ernest Solvay, the alkali king; Baron Lambert, the Belgian representative of the Rothschilds; Raoul Warocque, the mine owner, and Baron Empain, the railway magnate.

"Had not this guarantee been given," says the correspondent, "Brussels would probably have been treated as Liege and was big guns were mounted in front of the palace ready for bombardment."

OLD FRENCHARMY MEN WORK Retired Officers Act as Drill Sergeants for 1914 Category Called to Colors.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Retired French army officers, upon whom no military obligations rest, are volunteering in large numbers to drill the young men of 1914 category, who have just been called to the colors. They do this for the reason that the younger officers are needed for active service. Colonels and officers of even higher rank are acting as drill sergeants. The 1914 men are keen to qualify.

LEIPZIG EXHIBITS BURNED.

English, French, and Russian Pavilions, and Rare Art Burned, Report.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Travelers arriving at Paris from Florence, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, says that the English, French, and Russian pavilions at the printing exhibition at Leipzig have been burned. The pavilions contained marvelous art collections. Those who brought this report alleged that no assistance was given by the city to stop the fire.

HERE'S a new Star shirt that's certain to meet with approval from the young fellows

A combination of jacquard stripes and cluster plaits; called the "Hanover"; you ought to see them soon; at \$2.50.

Other Star Shirts from \$1.50 to \$7.50

Maurice L. Rothschild

Southwest corner Jackson and State

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RESERVE BOARD TO GIVE TRADE A BOOST TODAY

Will Issue Order Permitting Bank to Operate Branch in South America.

FEDERAL SYSTEM BY OCT. 1

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—One of the most important steps for the promotion of trade between the United States and South America will be taken tomorrow, when the federal reserve board will issue an order permitting the National City bank of New York to open branch banks in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The order was drafted today after a meeting of the board, but was not signed.

It was said tonight by a member of the board that no other applications have been received from national banks for permission to open branch banks, but that the board is prepared to act promptly in case any others do apply. It has been reported that a large national bank in Chicago is contemplating opening South American branches, but no application has been received from there.

Agents Have Been Busy.

The National City bank has had agents in South America for several months, paying the way for the opening of branches. It has long been recognized that one of the greatest obstacles to the building up of trade between the United States and South America has been the lack of banking facilities.

The financial transactions between the two American continents incident to trade have all been conducted through branches of European banks, and the tendency of these institutions has been to favor the exporters and importers of their own nationality.

Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce has sent to Secretary Redfield the names of men who have been recommended for commercial attaches under the new law. The secretary, who is now at his summer home, is expected to act on them without delay.

"We probably shall send more of our commercial attaches to South America now than we intended before the European war," said Acting Secretary Sweet today.

Reserve Banks in a Month.

The federal reserve board is at work upon the routine matters relative to the establishment of the twelve regional reserve banks. It was stated by Secretary McAdoo today that he believes the twelve banks will be in operation by Oct. 1.

He characterized as utterly false statements made today that there was friction in the board and that some members were opposed to the establishment of the regional reserve banks until after commercial conditions in this country have become more settled.

EXPULSION OF BRUSSELS Germans Order Them to Get Out and They Lodge Protest with United States Minister.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from London says the German government of Brussels has ordered the expulsion of the British residents within twenty-four hours. The Englishmen have lodged a protest with Lord Whitlock, the American minister. The Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and have transformed the cemetery into a redoubt.

THE NEW SAXON \$395

Would You Buy a Battleship to Cross a River?

Of course you wouldn't. No more should you buy a high priced, ponderous, power wasting motor car when you can have a low priced, light, rugged, powerful Saxon that will cost you next to nothing in upkeep expense.

The enlightening performance of the small motor, light-weight cars at the Indianapolis races; the Saxon 200 mile non-stop economy test; the Saxon 3389 mile ocean-to-ocean reliability run; the successful use of Saxons by 6000 owners—have convinced the motoring world that pulling around thousands of pounds of "supercargo" weight is a prodigious waste of power, a big factor in sending expense bills up.

The Car You Can Afford

For you who have said you would buy a car when the price came down—that day is here. The Saxon is the first real automobile to be sold at the price of a horse and buggy. It is the best two-passenger car in the world at anywhere near the price.

Saxon Motor Co. of Illinois

237 Michigan Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE NEW SAXON \$395

Would You Buy a Battleship to Cross a River?

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4672 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,378
Sunday 406,556

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1914.

A TANGIBLE REMEDY.

The commissions which have been studying the cost of living problem in various cities throughout the United States are not as a rule arriving at any clear cut, convincing remedies. The reason is that the problem is exceedingly complicated. Too many elements enter into it—the farmer, the railroad, the wholesaler and middleman, each with its own peculiar interests and claims.

One tangible suggestion, however, is advanced by all these commissions—better transportation. Give the truck gardener on the edge of the city or in the suburb a chance to bring his products to market cheaply, conveniently, and with as little loss of time as possible. Make transportation within the city more rapid and give the grocer a chance to get his produce from the market in less time than it takes him now. This does not solve the high living cost question, but it helps considerably.

One way of improving transportation facilities recognized by these commissions is to utilize the city and suburban trolley lines certain hours during the night for the carrying of such foodstuffs from the farmer to the city market. The advantage in this is twofold. Not only would the farmers get their products to the consumer cheaper; they would also get them fresher.

Members of Chicago's municipal market commission are now considering such a system of trolley transportation for this city. It is a most practical, even if limited, remedy for the high cost of living, and there should be no difficulty in accomplishing it. The city council should take proper action in the matter.

SHIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Talk of buying or even chartering a ship to send salesmen and samples of manufactured goods from the United States to South America is idle and unnecessary.

Until some satisfactory form of banking facilities between the two countries is established it will be useless or worse to send salesmen to the Latin-American republics. When that step is taken there will be no trouble about ships.

As suggested by THE TRIBUNE, it is more than probable that the federal government will be glad to send one of its Panama fleet of liners through the Panama canal and on around the whole coast of South America—provided only that the manufacturers of the country display sufficient interest in the project to justify the voyage.

For that matter, the whole Panama fleet of six large steamers—two of them of ten thousand tons each—might be available for the carrying trade between the states and South America. This fleet, which has been running regularly between New York and the isthmus, was originally established for the purpose of carrying supplies needed in the construction of the Panama canal.

The canal is completed. It is no longer necessary to carry building materials to the isthmus. So the fleet is released for whatever purpose may seem most desirable.

First, establish some way of exchanging credits between the two continents. Then send salesmen down on the big government liner Cristobal—or Colón—with the stars and stripes flying at the peak. When the goods are sold—and South American products purchased in exchange—the present Panama fleet should be available to carry the freight both ways.

It is a matter first of all of finance. That arranged for, the biggest part of the problem will be out of the way.

There need be no trouble about ships.

VIOLENT USURPATION.

In commenting upon Judge Owens' decision ordering the rotation of the names of candidates on the primary ballot it was conceded that a good system had been arrived at. No sympathy was wasted upon the politicians who up to that time had been the beneficiaries of half tactics giving them primary on the tickets. But the method of arriving at the better system ought not to escape observation.

Judge Owens, not for the first time, made a violent raid upon authority not his. Once before when he overstepped the boundaries of his office the state Supreme court, reviewing his acts, pronounced them virtually unparalleled in usurpation of power, and denounced him as a lawless judge.

The office is one of great authority. When a county judge, acting as head of the election board, assumes jurisdiction and makes a decision it is virtually impossible to check it in any fashion until after the voters have acted in accordance and conformity with his decision. If an injury has been done it is irreparable.

Judge Owens has proved that when a factional necessity arises in his party he will act violently, without regard to the limits of his authority or the consequences of his acts. That occasionally the result of this violence is a public benefit, as in the case of rotating the names of candidates, does not diminish the seriousness of such procedure.

Even in this present case he has done what the legislature of the state refused to do. Legislators were honest in their advocacy of the system which he has ordered established were not ready to vote for it until it could be demonstrated that it could be operated without violating any election laws. They were impressed by the considerable mechanical difficulties in the way.

The legislature, we believe, was wrong, but it is not in Judge Owens' legal ability to amend a law. No possible public benefit can compensate for such disorderly and dangerous process. The authority

that violently can do good also violently can do wrong. Judge Owens is partisan and he has demonstrated his willingness frequently to do partisan acts. This one was distinctly judicial anarchy and that fact ought not to be overlooked simply because the public will derive some benefit from it. The fact that we like the result cannot make us content with the method.

FRANCE IN TWO WARS.

Forty-four years ago Sept. 1 France, miserably governed and feebly led, suffered that blow in her vital known as Sedan. Good French soldiers attacked by fraud at home, maneuvered in a fog of incompetence, and at last surrounded by resolute and conquering troops surrendered and a sham Napoleon had his Waterloo.

Again France is trying to ward off the blow at her vital aimed by the same enemy, even more resolute and all triumphant. The France of forty-four years ago was, in form of government, a vainglorious, ambitious semblance of empire. The France of today is a quiet, thrifty, intelligent republic.

The one France, the intrigues of an empress playing to the craft of Bismarck, rushed into a war with a fool's confidence. The unequipped army was "ready to the last button." It paid the price of folly, the same French people re-established themselves and the wonderful recuperation began.

The France of today had no desire for war. The Germans in the end will do this justice to the French people. The "war of revenge" is largely a myth, sentimentally cultivated by a part of the French population, undoubtedly, but never seriously governing the policies of the people. Desire to recover the lost provinces and desire to go to war for them are two different things. If a European war had waited French incitement weapons would have rusted before they would have been used.

German opinion will concede finally that the French accepted war because the alternative was worse. Their population has been diminishing, their wealth increasing. Their culture was at its finest, their comfort solid. Their place was established, their colonies sufficient, their trade opportunities adequate. They were under no pressure. They were the least restless people in Europe, unless exception be made of the little neutral states.

They were precipitated into war because the scheme of preserving the peace of Europe by maintaining a balance through alliances fell to pieces. It was France's misfortune not only to be drafted, but to be placed in front to stand the heaviest blows in the shortest time.

She has not been wholly equal to the task. It may soon be demonstrated that she was not equal at all to it. The Germans are nearing Paris again, but the French army is intact, however much defeated in its effort not only to push the invaders back but to hold ground against them.

In the other war it was possible to regard disaster as the price paid for governmental folly; in this it is more a penalty imposed by fate.

THE LEGISLATIVE "RECORD CROP."

Under the system of boss-dictated and machine-picked nominations for the legislature it was necessary for the Legislative Voters' league to appeal to the decent political leaders for "more nominations" in certain districts. Agreement between the machines in many cases disfranchised the voters by limiting nominations.

The direct primary system was inevitable and it came. But it has brought its own dangers and drawbacks. By "plumping" the machines and their hangers-on are able, as before, to nominate and elect unit men whom they need in the legislature as tools and agents, but this is not the only danger. In many districts there is an embarrassment of doubtful "riches" confronting the voter. There are too many candidates—and a record crop of undesirable—in the words of the league. Dolts, illiterates, nonentities, and even men charged with or convicted of crime are running for the legislature. Some hope to slip in by accident and through confusion. Some, no doubt, expected to be paid for withdrawing at the eleventh hour, and have suffered disappointment. At any rate, the multiplicity of cheap, unfit, and ridiculous candidates for the legislature is a serious peril.

The individual voter, as the league says in its warning, should take particular pains to inform himself as to the character and qualifications of the candidates. He should plump where necessary to insure the nomination of good men, and should take no chances in a single case. The direct primary depends for any degree of success on direct interest and proper care on the part of honest friends of good government.

THE WAR AND PRICES.

The war has stopped the importation of many lines of goods from Europe.

Manufacturers of the same lines in the United States already feel a slackening of competition and a greater demand for their product.

There is a temporary temptation to boost prices and make the largest possible profit out of the emergency.

There are plenty of moral and legal reasons why such a policy is unwise, unpatriotic, and even dangerous. They need not be considered.

From the most purely selfish standpoint the policy of raising prices is the worst possible. It will result in cutting down the consumption of any article the price of which is inflated.

The wise policy—which happens also to be the patriotic policy—is to keep prices at the lowest possible level and at the same time to increase factory capacity to take care of the increasing demand.

To widen and extend his market, to sell an increasing quantity of goods at a fair profit, to serve the public rather than to attempt to take advantage of necessities—these are policies which the far-sighted American manufacturer may be trusted to adopt and follow.

A DRAMATIC WAR CORRESPONDENT.

A smile passed over the faces of newspaper men when it was announced that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was sending the dramatic critic, James O'Donnell Bennett, to take the place of its regular correspondent at London. It was something new to the public to have a dramatic critic for a war correspondent. But O'Donnell Bennett has been sending by cable everything which came to his mind as if he were at Evanston talking over the telephone. Bennett's experiences in getting up next to the war have been sent to THE TRIBUNE without regard to expense. One day he had four columns. THE TRIBUNE paid the cable toll.

And every man and woman who read his production pronounced it good, worth all that it cost. Bennett has a charming command of language. He had experience as a correspondent in the Spanish-American war, therefore goes at his new job not only as an old hand, but with enthusiasm. He will see a war now that is an war. He will forget the scenes back of Santiago. THE TRIBUNE is so congratulated on having a man who can write regarding big events with such inspiration as to communicate his feeling to others. Yet Bennett is not "yellow" in any of his work.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.—JUVENAL.

September enters, matronly, serene; Her venture decked with lace and silver sheen. By Ceres' grace she rears her tents of maize, 'Midst laden orchards sings Pomona's praise; Sol reaches Libra's even beam betimes, And turns, less ardent, bound for southern climes. The summer sinks in autumn's crisping tide, By Kate'sid's thrum and thrum of crickets oiled. Her bonnies shared, Dame Nature sits adown, And soon to Graybeard's nest September bows.

She's a good month; none either in the bunch; Her up at first, but Sol soon gets a hunch; She's all doped out—and goes the classy doper; With apples—dodder of them—plums and grapes. Now Garden Gink his globe begins to gleam, And grins o'er pots of garden as they seem; While Gaffer Gey still swings his shiny stick, And hikes a mile to hit the pill a flick.

The kids and rah-rahs try, and strain, and rool; But ere the game poor Sept. must shoot the shool, ALEXIS.

THE New York Evening Post notes the receipt of letters from readers protesting against the "offensively pious" tone of the German Emperor in announcing victories. But, as the Post says, "It is not for us to say that it is insincere." Still, the Emperor invites retorts in kind. For example, it has occurred to several of our readers to suggest that in view of the "brilliant support" which Jehovah lent the Kaiser, the latter can do no less than confer on his ally the order of the Iron Cross.

Cheer Up. They May Not Be Imaginary. Sir: Can't you and Doc Evans reverse your columns? In the old days of wide measure I read the Doc's col. first and then yours, and went to work happy. Now I read Evans last and go to work with all sorts of "imaginary ills." W. S.

THE Russians appear to have won another great victory, 70,000 of them being captured. This backs up our Idiot Strategist's theory that the Russians plan to eat Germany to a standstill.

MUSEUM. [From the ad of an Iowa business college.] Specimens of all our students are preserved and show remarkable results in this department of our school work.

NO, Sylvia, our Idiot Strategist is not in charge of The Trib's war map. We keep him down stairs in the library, where, with a mess of mops and thumbtacks, he puts in several hours each evening. He is a harmless critter.

Larding the Lean Kanan Kark. (Upon the Kanan Kark.) When the golf bug bites a man, he might as well put his affairs in order and depart from the clanging mart. Which observation is prompted by the fact that A. P. Myers is devoting forenoons now to running the leaf lard off himself on the Country Club links.

"FRANK BAKER, says an exchange, may be the weakest hitter in the next world series."—Granland Rice.

Heavens! Are we to be afflicted with baseball in the next world?

EXPLODING ANOTHER TRADITION.

(Herald Tribune in the English Review) The word "mimosa" has been invented for the express purpose of designating the animal's supposed faculty of adapting itself to its environment by imitating the objects around it, at least in the matter of coloring. The Lark became earth-colored in order to hide himself from the eyes of the bird of prey when pecking in the fields; the common lizard adopted a grass-green tint in order to blend with the foliage of the thickets in which he lurks; the Cabbage-caterpillar guarded against the bird's back by taking the color of the plant on which it feeds. And so with the rest.

In the yellow youth these comparisons would have irritated me; I was just ripe for that kind of science. In the evenings, on the straw of the threshing floor, we used to talk of the Dragon, the monster which, to inveigle people and mop them up with greater certainty, became indistinguishable from a rock, the trunk of a tree, a bundle of twigs. Since those happy days of artless credulity scepticism has chilled my imagination to some extent. By way of a parallel with the three examples I have quoted, I ask myself why the White Wagtail, who seeks his food in the furrows, as does the Lark, has a white shirt-front surrounded by a magnificent black stock. Whence comes his neglect to practice mimosa, "protective mimicry"? Why is the Eyed Lizard of Provence as green as the common lizard, considering that he shuns verdure and chooses as his haunt, in the bright sunlight, some chink in the naked rocks where not so much as a tuft of moss grows? Why has the Spurge-caterpillar adopted for first dress the gaudiest colors, and why, when contrast most with the green of the leaves which it frequents?

What manner of law is this which has at least ninety-nine exceptions in a hundred cases?

If you turn for relief, as we did, to the fascinating articles of M. Fabre, you will find that man in the insect world is as unceasing and relentless as in the world of man. In the matter of parasitism, the insect makes a better showing than the human, for no insect is a parasite on its own species. Man is the great parasite.

The Horrors of Prohibition. (From The Palestine, O. Revell Edo.) JUSTICE AND PROHIBITION.

In the state of Ohio Will save from grief and distress, And from many a sad we.

It will lessen the taxes, And give each worker more power. It will save the doctor bills, And it will increase the power.

It will save the fear at night Of a drugger's dread foot fall, Which may cause the wife to see, And the small children to weep.

It will save the kind husband From being a savage brute, It will save from drunkenness, Debauchery and crime, the best.

I need not tell all it saves, For the list is very great. It's enough to make us all, Vote for a prohibition state.

"For this relief, SIGH ON Wabash Avenue: "Have you tried a Dick Wells suit? Beneath: "All styles of funeral designs, \$1.00 and up."

NOTHING in a name, you say, and in good sooth. Still, how do you account for the fact that S. J. Hasagil is a life insurance agent in Oklahoma?

WITH caviar at its present price, even the general must go without.

It is, P. K., it is. Sir: A blackberry with a Palm Beach suit is surely the height of something, is it not?

PAY KAY. "HE stepped in a hole over his head."—Shenandoah, Ia. Sentinel-Post.

Considerable sum.

AN ILLINOIS IMMORTAL. (From The Address, Ill. Journal.) Mrs. Chris Dammann is spending a few days with Bend Ridge people.

YESTERDAY being Sedan day, Papa Wilhelm rather hoped to enter Paris.

In a Sedan chair.

How to Keep Well by Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

PREVENTING FLY BREEDING. THE fight against flies began with the slogan, "Swat the fly." Fly swatters, fly paper, fly poison, and fly screens are in general use. It was soon seen that something else was needed. The next step was the general use of fly traps in places not well adapted to screens, fly paper, and fly swatting. As I go around the country I find that the use of fly traps has the widest range of use. They are used in the kitchen, in the dining room, in the parlor, in the bedroom, and in some other places widespread. As one walks along the business streets in small cities two or three fly traps are found on each block.

Florida, Cal., has gone a step further. It has appointed a special officer whose duty it is to look after the fly traps, to keep them baited, cleaned, and generally in order.

We are just beginning to work out methods to prevent flies from breeding. Some ordinances requiring that manure boxes be made airtight have proved a disappointment. Just now special stress is being put on treatment of manure in the box to prevent flies from breeding in it. The department of agriculture has just promulgated the following method. Powdered borax is sprinkled over the manure at intervals of five days. The quantity is 22 of a pound to eight bushels of manure.

Forbes recommends the use of a solution of iron sulphate two pounds to one gallon of water per horse per day. The University of Wisconsin recommends the use of arsenic.

In bulletin No. 14, bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, Hutchinson says that when manure is so spread out that it rapidly dries out flies will not use it as a place in which to deposit eggs. The department recommends that manure be scattered on the fields and thus be rapidly dried out. This is even more effective than the use of lime or water with borax, iron sulphate, or paris green.

Hutchinson found that fly eggs were found in the moisture part of the pile; that the larvae were hatched, but that after a while the larvae sought drier areas to change to pupae; that neither larvae nor pupae would remain in a light place; that they could not stand heat; that they avoided the moldy parts of the manure pile. It was these qualities that made it impossible for flies to hatch out of manure that had been scattered on the ground.

LOSES DESIRE FOR DRINK. X. Y. Z. writes: "Because it is quite possible that a large percentage of the unfortunate who drink to their injury and cannot help it, not knowing the cause of the 'mania,' may be similarly constituted. I wish to relate my experience. For thirty years I was a 'boose fighter,' except for a time before treatment in a much advertised 'cure.' Since I was 15 years old, if I did not have meat three times a day I thought I was ill used. My

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brewster Co.)

By the time he can exert from those who have the misfortune to be subject to his orders and retains it for himself, declining to remit a penny piece to the imperial treasury at Teheran.

As there is no means of forcing these privateers to disgorge, the treasury remains empty and liable to be piling up at an enormous rate without any prospect of their settlement.

The arrears in the pay of the troops of the officials of the central government are colossal and the men in the ranks are destitute, another revolution is imminent, which must inevitably lead to the final partition of the Persian empire between Russia and England, the latter taking the southern moiety and the caravans the northern half, which is already virtually occupied by his troops.

Treasurer General Mornard complains bitterly of the manner in which all his efforts to bring about something akin to order in the tangled finances of Persia have been frustrated by the natives of high and low degree, and his experiences have been such that Morgan Shuster has been driven to congratulate himself on having been forced to return home after only a few months' sojourn in Persia, without having to remain there until the end of his contract.

King George's new undersecretary of state for the colonies, Lord Lillingston, has been a number of times in America, on the last occasion in connection with his work as chairman of the royal commission on the regulation of the street traffic of London, a mission which led him to visit most of the leading cities in the United States and Canada.

Formerly known as Sir John Dickson-Forsyth, he represented the north-western division of Wiltshire in the house of commons for some eighteen years before being raised to the peerage as Lord Lillingston, on his appointment to the government of education which were quite offensive to Lord Hugh Cecil and his friends.

So, when at the general election in 1906 the Conservative party went to the length of putting up a more substantial candidate against him in his own constituency and the Liberals of that locality accepted him as their candidate and returned him by an overwhelming majority, he became, ipso facto, a Liberal and ceased to be a Conservative.

He proved, however, so inordinately to party discipline and objected so strongly to accepting at the dictation of the party leaders views of which he at heart disapproved that the Liberal government, like the Unionist administration some years earlier, found him considerable of an enigma and accordingly persuaded him that his talents would be wasted in Parliament and could be turned to much more advantage as a private citizen, he accepted of one of the great colonial dependencies of the empire.

Morgan Shuster, now engaged in the banking business in New York City, but formerly treasurer general of Persia, who abruptly departed from Teheran created a worldwide sensation at the time, may be interested to learn that his Belgian successor in office, M. Mornard, has now rendered the collection of the Persian revenues a matter of impossibility, since that governor, deputy governor and head men of cities, towns, and villages collect



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

MUST COMPLY WITH CHILD DUMPING ORDERED DISCONTINUED.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Some time ago I wrote to you regarding a case where a young boy was employed as a waiter in the restaurant at 531 South Clark street.

I again visited the restaurant and found the boy still at work. I know that the case was investigated, but I should like to know whether the proprietor of the restaurant furnished the necessary proof of age.

One of our deputy inspectors was assigned to investigate the place and he reports that he found the child on the premises, but not employed.

The proprietor called at this office as instructed and informed me that the boy was a cousin, whose parents are deceased. He explained that during the vacation period he allowed the boy to help in the restaurant in order to keep him away as much as possible from bad environments in the vicinity.

The proprietor was advised that the boy would have to be employed in compliance with the provisions of the child labor law, covering children between 14 and 16 years of age. He promised to see that the boy worked only eight hours and not after 6 o'clock in the evening. The boy is 14 years 6 months of age.

OSCAR F. NELSON, Chief.

NUISANCE TROUBLE ABATED.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—(To the Friend of the People.)—For the past three weeks excavating has been going on for the erection of a school building at Fulton street between Long and Lotus avenues, and as a result the street is covered with a fine white dust, which blows into the windows in our neighborhood. Will you help us to have this nuisance abated?

J. A. THOMAS, 5420 Fulton street.

As stated in the complaint, excavation work is being done preparatory to putting in the foundation for the new school building at Fulton street. Additional attention will be given to the street with a view of having present nuisance abated.

WALTER G. LEININGER, Superintendent of Streets.

MUST CLEAR THE HALLS.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—(To the Friend of the People.)—I am a tenant in a three story building and find the halls obstructed with clothes lines, washing, and rubbish. Will you please help to remedy conditions?

Mrs. K. C. C.

The indignation of my inspector was the conditions to be as described by the complainant, and suitable notices were served upon the owner and tenants to remedy the conditions complained of. A respectful will be made in a few days to see that these requirements have been met.

G. H. YOUNG, Commissioner of Health.

BURISH REMOVED.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—(To the Friend of the People.)—People of the neighborhood, especially the Pickford street, have been using a vacant lot at 3438 South Michigan avenue for a dumping ground.

Various things have been dumped there such as cans, tinners, sewer waste, and even dead animals. The lot was closed last year, but no sooner was that done than it was again used for the same purpose. I wish you would please have this matter called to the attention of some one who can have something accomplished.

C. E. E.

The lot complained of has been cleaned and the offending party notified to stop dumping.

WALTER G. LEININGER, Superintendent of Streets.

ALTRUISM AND JAPAN.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 30.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—In your issue of today, I read M. C. La Cour, Ill., large great grudge on the lack of altruism between the United States and Japan. Evidently your correspondent does not keep abreast of the times, or he would surely know that the United States has shown more so-called altruism toward the Japanese nation than the latter is really entitled to. Do not to others as you would have others do to you is very good advice, and who has done more to help the Japanese than we have? Immigration to that country is discouraged and the holding of land by a foreigner is not permitted, and who has the United States first opened Japan to commerce to the world, and ever since have always shown a friendly attitude?

O. E. A.

WORK OF BRITISH ALLIES.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—In an article on Aug. 19 a military expert estimates "the number of British troops available to assist France at 194,000 and the British field force at 90,000, but he claims that the British have been in Belgium in its extremity." Now, what are the facts? The declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany took place just two weeks ago. What has Great Britain accomplished in this period? Not only has she not effectively blocked all German ports and driven all German shipping from the seas, but she has actually landed a fully equipped field army of between 100,000 and 125,000 men on the continent of Europe, and this without a single casualty.

O. HOWARD OWEN.

THE TRIBUTE TO PIUS X.

Kokoi, Dama, Ind., Aug. 25.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Surely, multitudes of gentle folk, members of all churches and of none, are grateful for your beautiful editorial on Pope Pius X. It was pathetic and critical in the best sense of the word. It was a masterpiece of the pen. The comparison of the outlook of The Tribune

WILKE
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BY A STAFF
Washington, D.
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WILKERSON NOT
M'REYNOLDS' FOEProsecutor Refuses to Say
'Big Business' Influenced
Attorney General

TELL SENATE OF WORK

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]
United States District Attorney James M. Wilkerson of Chicago appeared before a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee today to tell of the circumstances surrounding Attorney General McReynolds' request for his resignation.

Mr. Wilkerson failed to substantiate the charge by Republican senators that "big business" was influential in obtaining his removal through its hold on Mr. McReynolds. However, the Chicago district attorney did relate to the committee circumstances surrounding his administration which throw an interesting light on the operations of attorneys and defendants in the Chicago federal courts. These circumstances, in the words of Senator Cummins, however, do not constitute proof of the attorney general's interest or connection and consequently they will have no bearing on the case.

Take Up Clynne's Fitness.
The committee now will proceed with its inquiry into the fitness of Charles F. Clynne of Aurora, nominated to succeed Mr. Wilkerson. After a perusal of the records of the department of justice, Mr. Clynne's presence is desired in Washington he will be asked to appear before the committee. In all likelihood the committee will recommend his confirmation without bringing him here.

A strong effort will be made, however, to clear up certain charges against his efficiency.

The subcommittee which heard Mr. Wilkerson consisted of Senator Fletcher of Florida, Senator Shields of Tennessee, and Senator Cummins of Iowa.

Wilkerson Asked About Cases.
Mr. Wilkerson was asked to tell of the work transacted by his office. He was asked to take up each case now pending and relate its history from the beginning up to the present time. Also, he was asked in a general way about the conduct of cases already concluded.

In regard to the charge that his resignation was asked because of his activity against W. C. Brown, former president of the New York Central railroad, and the O'Garra Coal company, Mr. Wilkerson said he received a telegram from John Brown, then in Seattle, asking him to hold up his presentation of evidence against Brown and the coal company to the grand jury. This telegram indicated that the department of justice was aggrieved.

Instead of holding up, Mr. Wilkerson proceeded. On the day the indictments were returned Attorney General McReynolds wrote the letter asking for his resignation.

Won't Criticize McReynolds.
Senator Cummins attempted to get Mr. Wilkerson to express an opinion as to whether the request was inspired by his activity against Brown and the coal company. Mr. Wilkerson declined. He said he had offered his resignation when the administration came into power; that the attorney general said he would accept it when he thought it best for the service; and asked him to continue until he received notice to quit.

Mr. Wilkerson also was questioned on the circumstances surrounding his presentation of the cantaloupe trust. The firm of Lewis, Polson & Streeter, of which Senator J. Hamilton Lewis is a member, was employed by the accused persons to defend them. Letters on the stationery of this firm were written to the department of justice protesting against personal prosecution and seeking to have the proceedings confined to the corporation.

Declined to Stop at Fine.
Mr. Wilkerson was informed that the case assessed on a corporation would be a satisfactory settlement of the case as far as the department was concerned. He proceeded before the grand jury, however, and had a number of indictments against individuals voted.

PIONEER ICE DEALER DEAD.
August Drebow, First to Engage in Business on Desplaines, Expires at Mount Forest.

August Drebow, who was 83 years old, died on Monday in Mount Forest. Mr. Drebow came to the site of Chicago in 1837 and settled along the Desplaines river, in which he was the first man to engage in the ice business.

TRA A. GAZ.

LESSONS TAUGHT
A child have greater influence in his later years than the instruction he receives in the habit of saving

KEEPING your savings safe is by far the most important part of saving. When you deposit with the oldest bank in Chicago you know that your savings are safe. This bank's well known reputation for sound and conservative management has been gained during fifty-seven years of safe banking.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Frank H. Armstrong
Edmund D. Hulbert
Charles A. Durley
Cyrus H. McCormick
Henry P. Crowell
John S. Russell
Edward L. Ryerson
John G. Shedd
Oswald Smith
Albert A. Sprague II
Moses J. Wentworth

All Savings Deposits made with this bank on or before Saturday, September 5th will draw 3% interest from September 1st

112 W. Adams Street
Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000

Baby Homeless; Parents in Jail.

BABY MARIE
ROY FOWLER MRS. ANNA FOWLERBABY FALLS INTO
BOGUS COIN NETSecret Service Men Hold
Mother and Father as
Counterfeiters.

HAT AND SHOE CLEWS.

An old shoe sewn up with thread and a peculiarly shaped woman's hat with pink flowers on it led to the capture yesterday of Roy Fowler and Mrs. Anna Fowler, his wife. They were arrested by secret service operatives Peter G. Draughtsburg and Bartholomew Bratton, on charges of counterfeiting.

Mrs. Fowler was arrested in a room at 1145 Washington boulevard and taken to the federal building with her 11 months old baby, Marie.

Baby to Be Homeless?
The little girl baby may be made homeless as a result of the arrest of her parents. The couple were arrested before United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, who fixed the bonds at \$1,000 each and set the hearing for Saturday.

Fowler and his wife are charged with making and passing \$1 and \$2 bills raised to \$10 and \$20 denominations. Fowler admitted to Capt. Fowler that he made eleven "raids" in all, altering a total of \$18 to make \$80. Draughtsburg and Bratton raided Mrs. Fowler's room and found the rubber and steel ink erasers with which the alterations were made and a quantity of black and green crayon.

Wife Helped Pass "Queer"
Mrs. Fowler aided her husband both in the making of the counterfeiters and in passing them, according to the government.

"They passed the counterfeiters by means of the 'room worker' scheme," a government agent said.

"Last Sunday she appeared at 1250 Monroe street and asked to rent a room from Mrs. Mary Fay. Mrs. Fowler had

WOMEN CAN'T BE
IN G. A. R. PARADEGrand Army Council Up-
holds Ruling of Com-
mander-in-Chief.

DETROIT PROGRAM ON

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1.—The women's organizations connected with the G. A. R. were ruled out of the parade which is to be held tomorrow by the Grand Army council tonight. The G. A. R. is holding its forty-fourth national encampment here.

This was officially announced when the council upheld the rulings of the commander-in-chief, Washington Gardner, which ordered secret business sessions and declared the women ineligible to march in the parade. The council was unanimous, the announcement said.

Gardner Explains Action.
"It was not because I am not in sympathy with these organizations, because I am in sympathy with them," Mr. Gardner said tonight, referring to his parade ruling. "But I do not think it is the wish of the membership of the G. A. R. that we open the parade to associated organizations. That is why I made the ruling."

A semi-official meeting was held in Light Guard armory tonight, at which Gov. Perry welcomed the veterans to Michigan.

Six excursion steamers took a full passenger list of veterans for an outing this afternoon around Belle Isle, then down the river to Fighting Island and back to the city. The national salute of twenty-one guns was given by the revenue cutter Morrill when the boats started out.

See Canadians Enlist.

One of the points of interest for the veterans is the army in Windsor, Ont., across the river, where men are being enrolled for service in the European war.

"Do you want to enlist?" an Ohio veteran was asked in a joking way by the officer in charge today.

"Not now," replied the aged man, with a tremor in his voice. "I did it fifty years ago, and when the war was over I hoped no one would ever have to do it again."

OBITUARY.

DR. EDWIN FYNCHON, who died on Saturday and whose body will be taken to Buffalo today, was a world authority on the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He patented and devised more surgical instruments than any other medical man of his time, it is said, and at his death was president of the Chicago Hospital and College of Medicine at 831 Vernon avenue. Dr. Fynchon was 64 years old and had lived in Chicago over thirty years. He had been a teacher of medicine most of that time.

PLAN TO PASS PORK BARREL

Senators to Make Attempt as
Soon as Clayton Bill Wins.

ENEMIES WILL FIGHT IT.

Burton and Kenyon Will Oppose
Measure Vigorously.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]
Unless President Wilson calls a halt, the Democratic machine in the senate will attempt to force the passage of the \$33,000,000 river and harbor pork barrel bill before taking up any other business.

Senator Kern of Indiana and Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic leader and Democratic whip of the senate, will confer with the president tomorrow on the legislative program.

Following this conference a caucus of the senate Democrats will be called to carry out the president's wishes. The caucus was scheduled for tomorrow night, but will not be held before Friday or Saturday.

Simmons Paves the Way.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, announced today he would make the river and harbor bill the unfinished business of the senate just as soon as the Clayton bill is passed. This means that the river and harbor bill either must be passed or beaten before any other measure can be taken up.

Senator Simmons' state draws appropriations for more than thirty projects, the aggregate cash sum being upwards of \$4,000,000, according to opponents of the bill. Senator Simmons is one of those clamoring for the passage of the war revenue measure to make up for the loss of revenue in customs duties caused by the European war.

He declines absolutely to consider meeting the revenue loss by any economy which includes paring the river and harbor bill down to a practical basis.

Will Fight Pork Barrel.

Senators Burton and Kenyon, who have carried on a filibuster against the river and harbor bill, announced today they would continue the battle as long as the measure is before the senate. They will oppose Senator Simmons in his effort to make it unfinished business, giving it the right of way over all other measures.

Senator Kenyon asserts there will be no need for a war tax measure if the river and harbor bill is trimmed of all its iniquities.

SENTENCE: ONE BEER A DAY.

Judge Sabath Puts Albert Nelson on Limited Liquor Income for a Month.

By order of Municipal Judge Sabath Albert Nelson of 2661 North Clark street will have to get along on one pint of beer a day for a month. Mrs. Nelson said he had drunk so much their home life was ruined.

Wuerzburger Style Pilsner Style Muenchener Style Kapuziner Style

FOREIGN BEERS

HAVE CEASED TO BE IMPORTED AND A WANT HAS BEEN CREATED THAT ONLY PIEL BREWS CAN SATISFY.

The Director of the Royal and Imperial Brewers' Academy, of Vienna, after visiting all the breweries of importance in this country, summarized our plant and product thus:

"The Piel Brewery was the first American Brewery which I visited at the outset of my sojourn abroad, and hence it was really not surprising that I exclaimed:

"Why, all this is really the same as in our own German breweries, only somewhat more progressive and practical."

Later on in my visit I was to discover ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES from what I had here learned to know.

"As with the brewery so were my experiences with their beers, and I repeat at this point what I have already stated, that of all PURE MALT BEERS which I tasted in America the beers of the Piel Brewery received my highest praise."

By Prof. Dr. Adolph Cluss, Director of the Royal and Imperial Brewers' Academy of Vienna (From "Zeitschrift fuer das gesamte Brauwesen," Muenchen, the Leading Brewers Journal of Germany)

"America's Finest Pure Malt Beer"

and the only beer brewed in America which is the full equivalent of the finest imported German and Bohemian beers.

PIEL'S PILSENER STYLE (light); PIEL'S MUENCHENER STYLE (dark); PIEL'S KAPUZINER-BRAU (extra dark); and PIEL'S WUERZBURGER STYLE (golden brown)

On draught and in bottles.

Piel Bros
NEW YORK

RUDOLPH OELSNER William Schumacher, Manager
Sole Wholesale Distributor for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. Draught & Bottled Beers.
109 West Grand Ave., Chicago. Phones: Bell, North 159—Auto., 33317.

\$6.85 St. Louis and Return

via

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WABASH

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

Good going on morning and noon trains

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5

Returning on all trains up to and including Sept. 7. Tickets good only in Chair Cars and Coaches.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers
Chicago New York

The Style Book is now ready

IF YOU care to know the correct styles in clothes for men and young men this fall and winter, get a copy of our Style Book; send to us for it or speak to the clothier who sells our goods.

Here are some of the things the Style Book will show you:

- Fifteen attractive style illustrations.
- What to wear, and when.
- What you ought to pay for clothes.
- How much you save by buying ready clothes.
- How you can be fitted.
- Where you can buy our clothes.

The merchant who sells our clothes has in his window an enlarged copy in colors, of the illustration at the top of this advertisement. You can easily locate him by this picture.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Efficient Experienced Energetic

W. C. Clifford
Asst. State Treasurer

Candidate for Democratic Nomination for State Treasurer of Illinois

A trained man for public office. No interests have prompted his candidacy and none can deter him in an efficient and impartial administration of the affairs of the State Treasury.

(Political Advertisement)

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST MATINEE AT 2:00 TODAY

1,000 Seats at \$1.00.

Matinees of this lovely, dramatic play in New York and London were always crowded, children being in the majority.

"Joseph and His Brethren"
Tonight at 8:00 The Auditorium
PRICES 25c to \$1.50

White City
"CHICAGO'S BRIGHTEST SPOT"

8TH ANNUAL MARDI GRAS
SEPT. 5 to 13 CARNIVAL

Cheers in Dress. Confetti Galas. FRENCH MUSIC BY DUTCH BANDS

PRINCESS LAST
THE SOUL STIRRING PHOTO PLAY

Traffic in Souls
DAILY 11-11 All Seats 25c Adults Only

NEXT SUNDAY—SEATS TOMORROW

MARGARET ILLINGTON in WITHIN THE LAW

CORT FUNNIEST FARCE in the World

\$1 Mat. Today | Extra Matinee Labor Day

PAIR OF SIXES
25c & 50c Mat. 50c to \$1.50 Phone Cent. 19

BASEBALL TODAY AT THREE
Chicago Federals vs. Indianapolis
at Indianapolis Phone Randolph 2008
Northwestern "L" or Clark St. Cars to Addison

COLUMBIA TWICE DAILY
GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY
Next—GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND

AMUSEMENTS

LA SALLE
LAST 4 DAYS

THE ELOPERS
Only Musical Comedy Hit in Town
The Whirly Girl Show—Mat. Tomorrow
Phone for Seats—Main 880

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6
ONE GIRL IN A MILLION
WITH FELIX ADLER
ON SALE NOW
BY BURKHARDT-COLLINS-HALL

POWERS' Matinee Today—All Seats Sold. Good Seats Available LAST 4 NIGHTS (for Other Performances.)

Ruth Chatterton in DADDY LONG-LEGS
First Night Matinee and Night Sat., Sept. 6th
Beginning Next Sunday Night, Seats Tomorrow
Direct from Season's Run, Editha T. Ter. N.Y.

The Yellow Ticket
With FLORENCE REED and SUPER CAST
EXTRA MAT. LABOR DAY—Best Seats \$1

GEO. COHAN'S Grand OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8 Sharp—81 Matinee Today
"Spirited Example of Detective Drama."—Tribune.

SELWYN & COMPANY'S UNDER COVER
With H. B. WARNER

Garrick || \$1 Mat. Today and Tomorrow
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents

Peg O' My Heart
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS
LAURETTE TAYLOR'S N. Y. TRIUMPH
EXTRA MAT. LABOR DAY. SEATS NOW

ORCHESTRA HALL
10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

"My Official Wife"
With the Broadway Cast. SEATS 25c

VICTORIA Sheffield BARGAIN MATS.
Ballets, Tunes, Thurs., Sat.
Next Week, "FOR THE LOVE OF MICK"

AMUSEMENTS

Riverview
Western, Belmont, Clybourn Ave. and Roscoe Boulevard.

MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL
MONSTER PARADE at 8:30
Floats—Free Acts—Fun Makers
20 FREE ATTRACTIONS

INCLUDING
DARE DEVIL HURLEY
in the Death Defying Auto Plunge
FREDERICK DO BELL
Bleeding 100 Feet in Air on Wire
MARVELOUS MELVILLE
Seasonal Aerial Gymnastics

FREE RIDES TO COSTUMERS
SEE "The TIMELY SENSATION"
"War of the Worlds"

JONES LINICK & SCHAEFER'S

McVICKER'S ANNIVERSARY
ONE YEAR WEEK FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD

Chicago's Oldest Playhouse Has 114 First Vaudeville Birthday Party!

BIG SPECIAL PROGRAM
10 from 8:30-10:30. Mat. 15c-25c. 11 a. m. Continuous 11 p. m. 10c, 15c, 25c

GREEN MILL GARDENS
Broadway and Lawrence
VERY SPECIAL EVENT THIS EVENING

Ladies' Prize Night
Offering 10 beautiful prizes that your wife, sweetheart or sister will always value as a token of lasting worth.

MAJESTIC STANDARD
Richard Carle in J. M. Bart's
A SLICE OF LIFE
and Hattie Williams OF LIFE
in "THE REFORM CANDIDATE"
"BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP"
MARTIN LUTHER KING
"BORN TO BE GREAT"—RED BROTHERS
STEPP, GOODRICH & KING
Mat. Daily 15c-25c. Every Eve. 15c-40-75c
Seating in Balcony

OLYMPIC MATINEE
A. H. Woods Comedy Parade
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY

MIDWAY GARDENS
Featuring Concerts
MAX BENDER, Com. & Sunday Matinee
NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
and MIDWAY and GOTTAGE GARDENS AVE.

CROWN Tues., Thurs., Sat. Mat. 25c & 50c
SUNDAY 10c-25c
NEXT WEEK—SEPTEMBER MORNING
THE TRAFFIC

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

ILLINOIS WOMEN BAR BLACKLISTS FOR CANDIDATES

State-Executive Board Votes Down Weapon Used by National Body.

Congressional candidates, at least in Illinois, may all breathe easier now. The Illinois Equal Suffrage association will not do any "blacklisting" for the present.

At the close of an all day session at the headquarters in the Tower building at 6 North Michigan avenue, yesterday the executive board of the association voted that it was not in the province of the state board to "blacklist" candidates. This verdict was decisive, with eight members voting against and three for the blacklist system.

It was not announced who voted to sustain the national body, but Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, two of the directors of the state board, are members of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association, which sent out the "blacklist" of nine United States senators and as many representatives, with the approval of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the president.

Signed National Blacklist.
The signatures of both Mrs. McCormick, who is chairman of the congressional committee, and Mrs. Booth appeared with the names of Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., Mrs. John Tucker of San Francisco, Mrs. Edward Drier of Brooklyn, Mrs. Helen Gardner of Washington, Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Denver, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw under the "blacklist" sent broadcast over the country.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the association, who presided at the session, which began at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, told why she disapproved of this form of attack.

Objects to All Listing.
"We object to any kind of 'listing,'" said Mrs. Trout, "particularly 'blacklisting,' because we stand for constructive work, not destructive. When we know we are doing right ourselves we believe that our opponents who are doing wrong, eventually will destroy themselves."

"Our work is educational. Men as well as women are being taught their civic duties by our work. The day of attack has gone by in politics."

The members of the board who attended the session, besides Mrs. Trout, were: Mrs. George A. Sedes, first vice president.

Mrs. H. M. Brown, second vice president.

Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Edward D. Loewenthal, recording secretary.

Mrs. J. W. McEwen, auditor.

Miss Margaret D. Dobyns.

Mrs. H. C. Newton.

Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Mrs. Sherman M. Booth.

Mrs. Mary Codding Bourland.

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, a member of the board of the Indiana Equal Suffrage association and president of the Civic League at Chicago, approved of the "blacklist" for candidates.

Candidates Are Quizzed.
Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus of the Woman's Party of Cook county sent out a list of "legislative" questions during the day to all who wish a place in the general assembly. The letters ask each candidate to answer questions concerning his education, present and former business, age, married or single, and the public offices filled by him.

Other questions follow:
"Are you in favor of revoking the clause of the primary law which virtually disfranchises the independent voters for two years at primary elections?"
"Do you favor an amendment to our present primary law so that the purchasing of votes shall be made a crime punishable by imprisonment?"
"Do you favor a constitutional convention, an amendment granting full suffrage to women, an amendment to reduce or abolish the tax on personal property and improvement and increase the tax on land values?"
"Do you favor initiative and referendum, of the recall of officials, of a law prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors throughout the state, and of the short ballot?"
"To what clubs, societies, or organizations do you belong?"

Teeth This Man's Weapon.
Richard Dickson of 6129 South Sangamon street, a cement worker, was bitten several times on the arm and hand last night by Lewis Hiltz of 629 South Peoria street during an altercation.

VOTE FOR
STEPHEN H. CUMMINS
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
ON THE
REPUBLICAN TICKET

Aug. 28, 1914, the Bloomington Pantagraph said: "Stephen H. Cummins comes from an old Republican family. A cousin to the present United States Senator A. C. Cummins of Iowa; he is 50 years of age, a lawyer by profession, he ranks high as a campaigner and has always been a Republican. He is clean, capable and thoroughly equipped by age and experience to represent the State of Illinois in the National Congress of the United States." "He does not desire a Cross of Gold," but a cross before him, there is STEPHEN H. CUMMINS.
Primaries Sept. 20, 1914.

Day's Donations to Free Ice Fund.

Contributions received yesterday for the Tribune's free ice fund for slum babies:

Mrs. Dorothy Bailey, Princeton, Ill.	2.00
Congregational Sunday School Girls of Marshall, Ill.	6.20
Proceeds of entertainment by four girls at Coney Lake, Mich.	15.60
Paul Williams	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Nathan P. Colwell Jr., Wilmette, Ill.	1.00

Previously acknowledged 4,807.29

Total \$4,833.09

Contributions to the Tribune's open air hospital at Algonquin:

Mrs. M. D. Reid, Riverside, Ill.	5.00
Two little girls selling lemonade, Helen Peers and Margaret Bunkingham	.50

Previously acknowledged 1,736.35

Total \$1,741.85

ELECTION HEADS WARNED

"May Print Ballots at Own Peril," Says Judge.

CASE COMES UP TODAY.

Hearing on Attempt to Block Plan of Owens.

Declaring that the election commissioners might be printing the primary ballots on the rotation plan at their peril, Judge Heard of Peoria, sitting in the circuit court of Cook county yesterday, announced that he would hear the arguments on the injunction proceedings this morning.

Meanwhile another move was made to stop Judge Owens from going ahead with the rotation plan when a petition was filed with Superior Court Judge William E. Dever asking that a writ of prohibition be issued against the election commissioners to stop further printing of the ballots. This action came from the Democratic candidates who obtained places on the regular slate.

Hears Argument Today.
Judge Dever announced that he would hear the argument at 10 o'clock this morning.

The hearing before Judge Heard was on the petition of Louis B. Reimann, represented by Attorney George W. Miller, who also acted for the regular Republican organization chiefs.

State's Attorney Macleay Hoyne jumped into the case and branded the proceedings as a "political move." He said he represented Chief Clerk Stuart of the election board and himself.

Mr. Hoyne said that on the left side he would contend that the circuit court had no jurisdiction in this particular case, and defied the opposition to find any such jurisdiction set out in the statutes.

Judge Causes a Stir.
Then Judge Heard caused something of a sensation among the lawyers and politicians in court by saying:

"There is no provision in the statutes for rotation. The main question seems to me to be: Has the circuit court jurisdiction in the matter, and did the County court have jurisdiction in entering the order in question?"

Attorney Miller asked for a temporary injunction at once restraining the election commissioners from going ahead with the printing of the ballots pending the determination of the hearing. Judge Heard did not grant this request. He said he had no concern with what the board had done in the way of printing ballots up to the time the action was brought to his attention, but that whatever acts they performed from that hour forth might be subject to review by the court.

"What they do between now and tomorrow," said the court, "they do at their own risk."

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS PLAN QUICK O. K. OF WILSON BOOM

State Organization Likely to Indorse President's Candidacy at Meet on Sept. 18.

President Woodrow Wilson is likely to be indorsed by renomination by Illinois Democrats in state convention at Springfield, Sept. 18, before he is looking for it.

The story in THE TRIBUNE yesterday indicated that the president is ready and willing to accept a second term.

If the Roger C. Sullivan backers throughout the state, including Cook county, win out in the Democratic primaries next Wednesday, it is said to be a political certainty that President Wilson will be indorsed for renomination at the state convention.

OWENS BUTTON SUSPECT RUSE?

Kenna Aid Said to Have Cleared Challenged Voters by Trick.

AIM CHARGES AT BOARD

After the election board had put in a strenuous day examining persons who responded to some 8,000 suspect notices sent out, mainly in the first ward, there were still about 300 men in line at 6 o'clock.

A man, said to be a lieutenant of Aid Michael Kenna, appeared in the corridor. "Where'd you get Owens buttons?" he inquired of a passerby.

"What do you want with Owens buttons?" he was asked.

"Well, them fellows that have got Owens buttons gets by with a few questions," he replied. "I want to put 'em on my men."

He was directed to the Owens headquarters and returned with about fifty buttons. He went down the line distributing them to every other man. Of 100 men questioned from then until the board resumed the hearing of responses to some 8,000 suspect notices sent out, mainly in the first ward.

The citing of prominent citizens from the south side as suspects led to the open charge being made in the board rooms that the notices had been placed in wholesale lots without being backed by affidavits as provided in the law. Among the men cited as suspects was Frank G. Hoyne of 115 East Twenty-first street, an uncle of State's Attorney Hoyne, a prominent real estate dealer of the city.

Mr. Hoyne, who was plainly angered, refused to make an affidavit as to his qualifications, declaring he had lived in the same precinct many years and that it was a foolish piece of business to hale him before the board.

Demands Affidavit Be Shown.
He at first demanded that the board produce the affidavit on which he was suspected. Commissioners, Chairman, returned him over to Chief Clerk Stuart, who promised to produce the affidavit as soon as he could get a clerk to look up the record. Mr. Hoyne finally turned and left the office, however, remarking that the "clerk need not bother himself."

This incident was followed by a general demand from several sources that the election board produce affidavits on which all suspect notices had been issued.

Attorney Joseph B. David created a scene by assailing the election commissioners and finally charging that they had no affidavits to back up their wholesale issuance of notices.

The board finally ruled that the attorneys could argue the case at 10 o'clock tonight after the hearing on the suspect notices had been completed.

During the colloquy President Kenna of the commission admitted that he had not seen the affidavit himself, but he supposed everything had been done in a regular and lawful manner. He was moved to remark that, from the character of the men appearing, he was convinced that some injustice had been done.

PHILIPP WINS IN WISCONSIN

La Follette Hit by G. O. P. gubernatorial Nomination.

M'GOVERN TO BE VICTOR.

Governor Chosen for United States Senatorship.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Senator Robert M. La Follette has apparently met the first check of his career in Wisconsin by the nomination in today's primaries of Emanuel L. Philipp, one of his oldest and heartiest enemies for governor, and F. E. McGovern, now governor, for the United States senatorship.

The extent of the victory of the enemies of the so-called Wisconsin idea is shown by the claim of Philipp's friends that he will have a majority of all votes cast, although he was opposed by five candidates, all of the Progressive wing of the party.

Wilson Democrats Carry the Day.
On the Democratic side of the fence the Wilson men appear to have carried the day by the nomination of John A. Aylward of Madison for governor over John C. Karel, the 1912 candidate.

The victory of Philipp and McGovern is an anomaly for Philipp is apparently nominated by the campaign he made against the alleged extravagance of the state administrations of the last dozen years. Gov. McGovern, personally blamed for much of this extravagance, and governor for the last two terms, is victor in spite of the arguments which elected Philipp.

Chiefly is this result due to the division of strength of the progressives of the La Follette and McGovern camps in the gubernatorial fight, while in the senatorship race there were fewer formidable candidates. Philipp was opposed by two La Follette men, W. H. Hutton and A. H. Dahl, and the speaker of the house of the state legislature, Martin Hall, as well as McGovern's candidate, with R. W. Uthman and Herman Roth as independents.

La Follette Man Opposes McGovern.
Gov. McGovern was chiefly opposed by Thomas Morris, the La Follette candidate, and Levi Bancroft, on the Philipp ticket. Bancroft is running McGovern close, but can hardly win. These results are indicated by early returns.

In Milwaukee Philipp is a favorite over the field, having a clear majority in every precinct reported in the early hours.

If Philipp is nominated, Aylward's friends expect La Follette will throw his support to Aylward as a progressive Democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY.
Congressman Stevens Leads Democrats for Senator in Partial Returns.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 1.—Congressman Raymond B. Stevens was the victor in the Democratic contest for the nomination for United States senator in the primaries today, partial returns tonight indicate.

On the Republican side, the board finally ruled that the attorneys could argue the case at 10 o'clock tonight after the hearing on the suspect notices had been completed.

During the colloquy President Kenna of the commission admitted that he had not seen the affidavit himself, but he supposed everything had been done in a regular and lawful manner. He was moved to remark that, from the character of the men appearing, he was convinced that some injustice had been done.

LEGISLATORS' MAJORITY FAVORS NEW BASIC LAW.

Poll Taken by Constitutional Convention League Shows Movement Will Have Support.

An additional list of legislative candidates in the primary who have signed up to vote for a constitutional convention resolution in the next legislature, if elected, was announced yesterday by George E. Cole, president of the constitutional convention league.

"With this list Mr. Cole announces more than a majority of all the candidates running for nominations for legislative places have pledged themselves to the convention proposition."

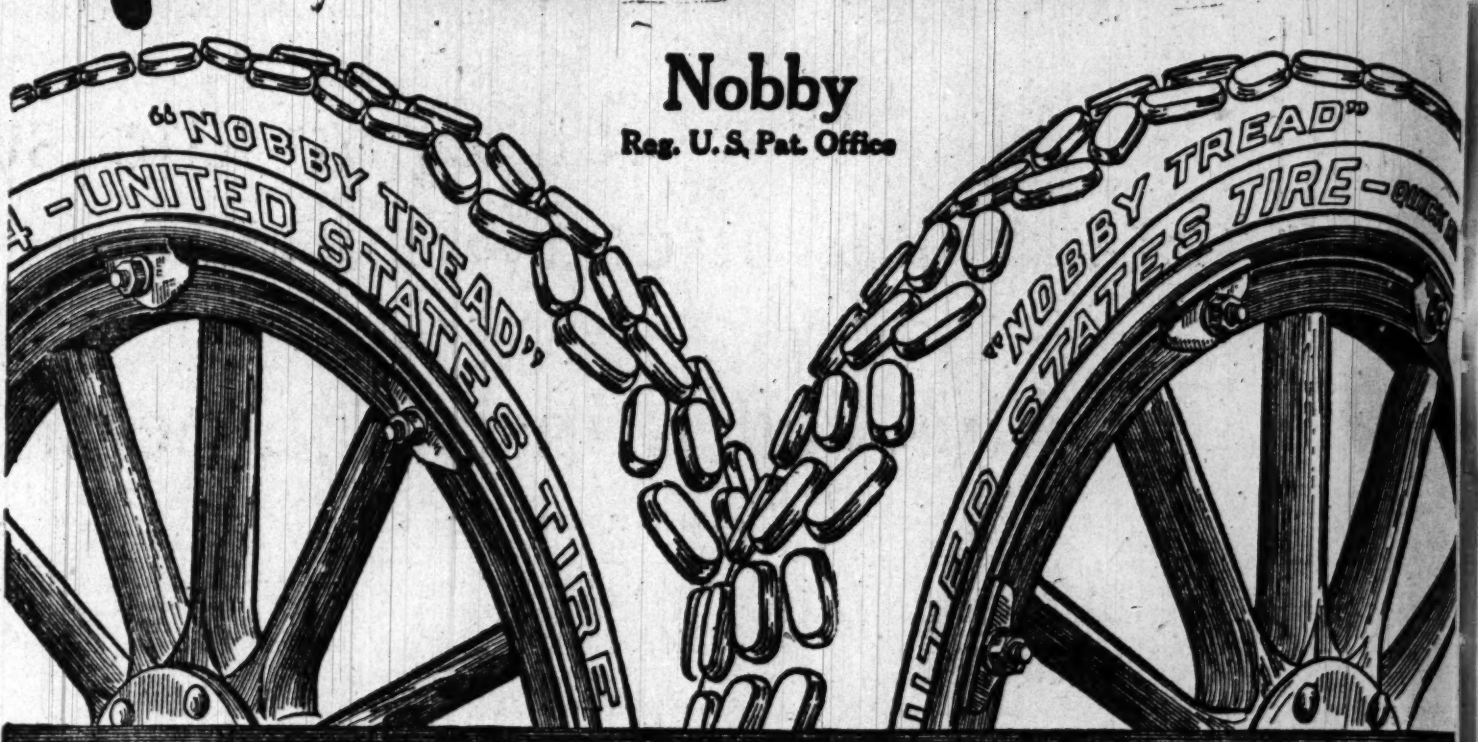
The list announced last night for Chicago districts follows:

Senate.
1. William Meehan (D.)
2. John J. Regan (D.)
3. Frank O'Gorman (D.)
4. F. Westland (D.)

House of Representatives.
1. W. M. Brinkman (D.)
2. J. L. Steadman (D.)
3. T. F. Proie (D.)
4. C. X. Clancy (D.)
5. W. B. Connor (R.)
6. R. Carvins (R.)
7. W. A. Adams (P.)
8. J. H. Govecke (P.)
9. J. E. Anderson (R.)
10. J. J. Evans (D.)
11. E. J. Farley (R.)
12. G. M. Tobey (R.)
13. W. A. Garry (D.)
14. J. O'Donnell (R.)
15. John Parry (P.)
16. J. Higgins (R.)
17. E. L. Wheat (D.)
18. C. Young (R.)
19. H. W. Harris (D.)
20. W. M. Delany (D.)
21. H. J. Fack (D.)
22. M. J. McManis (D.)
23. C. S. Neumann (D.)
24. John Waage (D.)
25. D. Herlihy (D.)
26. M. F. Kavanagh (D.)
27. G. W. Perry (R.)
28. Eugene Seible (R.)
29. W. H. Cornwell (R.)
30. R. Miller (R.)
31. J. F. Fitzgerald (D.)
32. Paul K. Schmidt (D.)
33. W. Hanson (D.)
34. E. Naughton (D.)
35. J. D. Mamane (D.)
36. J. D. Jacobson (D.)
37. R. L. Lorch (D.)
38. B. D. Munsack (D.)
39. John Mulloy (R.)
40. P. H. Nitschke (D.)
41. D. Caffarella (D.)
42. R. M. Keedy (R.)
43. H. V. Amborg (D.)
44. M. E. Wadley (D.)
45. W. Richard Broad (D.)
46. J. Riley (R.)
47. W. H. Phelps (R.)

Be Just
Learn the GERMAN VIEWS
Concerning the EUROPEAN CRISIS
By reading the daily ENGLISH EDITORIALS in the
Illinois Staats Zeitung
PRICE AT STANDS—3c PER COPY
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS—15c PER WEEK
DELIVERED BY MAIL—\$7.50 PER YEAR
Notice to Dealers:—The morning editions of I. S. Z. are delivered same time as any other Chicago morning daily and Sunday papers. For remote towns the 4 a. m. edition may be had as an afternoon paper.
24 S. 5th Avenue - CHICAGO
Telephone Main 114

Ask these dealers



Put Any Other Tire on the Other Wheel

Here is a simple, practical tire cost test. It was suggested by one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers. Buy two new tires—one a "Nobby Tread"—the other any make of tire you choose. Put both on your rear wheels and check the tire cost of each wheel. These are the reasons for the history making mileage records of "Nobby Tread" anti-skid Tires, and based upon these mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Ask these dealers—they know about "Nobby Tread" Tires—they will tell you why they are by far the cheapest tires to use in the end—they are the reliable dealers in every locality.

- MICHIGAN AVENUE**
Auto Tire Brokerage Co., 1404 S. Michigan Ave.
Auto Tire Sales Co., 1346 S. Michigan Ave.
Cadillac Co. of Illinois, 2301 S. Michigan Ave.
Chalmers Motor Co., 2257 S. Michigan Ave.
Cisler & Serson, 3111 S. Michigan Ave.
Duplex Motor Car Co., 11400 S. Michigan Ave.
India Rubber Tire Co., 1512 S. Michigan Ave.
Locomobile Co. of Illinois, 2000 S. Michigan Ave.
P. Lorenzen Co., 11213 S. Michigan Ave.
Packard Motor Car Co., 2357 S. Michigan Ave.
H. Paulman & Co., 2420-22 Michigan Ave.
John Rehm, 10822 S. Michigan Ave.
R. J. Ton, 10952 S. Michigan Ave.
A. Vincent & Sons, 11431 S. Michigan Ave.
- IN THE LOOP**
Chicago Rubber Co., 1121 W. Madison St.
NORTH SIDE
Akron Tire & Vulc. Co., 3927 Sheridan Road.
Lawrence Ave. Garage, 1127 Lawrence Ave.
- EVANSTON**
Evanston Auto Company, Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern Garage, Evanston, Ill.
- HARVEY**
J. A. Bates Garage, Harvey, Ill.
- LAKE FOREST**
C. G. Wenban & Son, Lake Forest, Ill.
- SOUTH SIDE**
Ajax Auto Co., 834 E. 43rd St.
Carlsten Williams Co., 101 E. 22nd St.
Chicago Tire & Repair Co., 101 E. 35th St.
Englewood Motor Car Co., 718 W. 64th St.
O. K. Tire Works, 6055 Cottage Grove Ave.
61st St. Garage, 363 E. 61st St.
South Side Tire Co., 61 E. Garfield Blvd.
Tegtmeier Bros., 6408 S. Halsted St.
Windsor Park Garage, 7455 South Shore Ave.
- WEST SIDE**
Akron Tire & Vulc. Co., 932 W. Jackson Blvd.
La Vergne Garage, 5012 W. Chicago Ave.
Electric Appliance Co., 701 W. Jackson Blvd.
Franklin Vulc. Co., 814 N. Sacramento Ave.
Logan Sq. Motor Car Co., 2535 N. Sacramento Ave.
Practical Tire Repair Co., 2101 W. Jackson Blvd.
Standard Motor Car Co., 3739 W. North Ave.
West End Auto Garage, 3947 W. Washington Blvd.
Jackson-Robey Auto Shop, 1958 W. Jackson Blvd.
Ropp Motor Co., 3143 W. Lake St.
Lawndale Tire & Vulc. Co., 3659 W. 12th St.
- WHEATON**
Holstein Brothers Garage, Wheaton, Ill.
- WINNETKA**
Winnetka Garage, Winnetka, Ill.

NOTE THIS:—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything

Our final clearance is an extraordinary event

HERE are suit values that will prove as good an investment as any you ever put your money into. We're disposing of all fancy weave suits for men and young men; Hart Schaffner & Marx goods prior to showing Fall goods. Here are suits that have been \$35, \$30, \$28, \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18, of medium and light weight, now closing out at **\$15**

The facts speak for themselves to your own good judgment.

New fall styles are ready

Smart styles in suits and fall overcoats for men and young men; high school and college suits, in new weaves and colorings.

New shapes in hats; light weights for early fall; French, Austrian, Belgian, English hats; Stetson and Croft & Knapp hats; Star and Manhattan shirts. Johnston & Murphy bench-made shoes.

Boys' suits, with two pairs of knickers; new fall styles and weaves; unusual values at \$6, \$8, \$10; and other fine goods from **\$12 to \$20.**

Maurice L. Rothschild

The world's best specialty clothing institution
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

What the War Means to Chicago

The first call upon the surplus products of the United States has already come.

This call is insistent, persistent and will be prolonged.

It is for food.

Those sections of our country that produce a surplus of foodstuffs will soon be the recipients of extra millions of dollars by reason of the urgent demand upon them.

The great bulk of these extra millions of dollars will go to the territory tributary to Chicago, on the prosperity of which chiefly depends the prosperity of Chicago.

Consequently the people of Chicago and vicinity are now and will be better able and more inclined to buy goods than the people of any other section on earth.

The Chicago district is, therefore, the logical place in which to advertise.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

By Bessie Ascough

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150,000 TRACT FOR GOLF LINKS

Five Per Cent. per 1,929:

International Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of New York, is the owner of the tract.

The tract comprises part of what is known as the old Bobolink farm. It is probably the best site for a large country home, but there are said to be two groups of men conducting negotiations for its purchase for use as a golf links.

It is said that the tract is worth more than \$300,000. In part payment the purchaser conveyed part of his subdivision in Glenview. The deal was closed by Murray & Terry, who will manage the Glenview property.

Sale on Hamlin Avenue.

The business property at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Hamlin avenue, with a frontage of 124 feet, has been acquired by Blanche Katz from Morris B. and M. D. Shumacher. The deal mentions a nominal consideration, subject to an incumbrance of \$25,000, but the actual price is reported to have been \$25,000. The premises are improved with a two and one story building containing a theater, stores, and flats. Gordon Lapin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Anna Kram has sold to Mary and Mike Bogdan. The business premises at the southeast corner of Third street and Fourteenth street, for a ground area of 72x100 feet, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

These Low

By dealing with our plan. They don't put it off. Now

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THE TRIBUNE INVESTORS GUIDE

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which The Tribune has received from reliable sources, and beyond the exercise of care in securing such information The Tribune assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be mailed provided stamp is inclosed for that purpose.

Woods Mobilette.

J. D. Woods Mobilette company is accomplishing a great deal more in the sale of mobilette cars than in the manufacture and sale of mobilettes. At the annual meeting held on Aug. 11 last it was reported that \$352,958 of stock had been sold up to June 30. The treasurer announced that between June 30 and Aug. 11 about \$100,000 more stock was sold. The vice president's report to the meeting told of various causes that had delayed the company's manufacturing of cars and stated that there is no question from present indications but that we will commence to make deliveries by or before Sept. 10.

At the time of the meeting the company had a small plant at Harvey incorporating, employing a force of twenty-five men. On Aug. 22 this plant was wrecked by a wind storm, making further delays inevitable.

The financial statement made at the meeting showed as assets: Factory site and building, \$60,000; factory improvements, \$17,750; machinery, \$10,000; inventory, \$25,000; furniture and fixtures, \$1,728.57; trade marks, \$10,000; cash on hand, \$32,932.23; and "investments," \$25,000. There was no explanation as to what this investment consisted of.

On the liability side was \$252,352 stock outstanding; bills and accounts payable, \$11,197.50; notes due on factory, \$10,982.22; and surplus, \$17,142.18. No explanation was given as to what this surplus consisted of. The surplus is more than fourteen times as much as all the tangible assets of the company.

Three-quarters of the price of the factory site and building is \$60,000.

WATER, A. S. & S. W. 4th-st. w. 1st-st. 12 block 11. Aug. 8 (John Karlovich) to Joseph Karlovich, \$10,000.

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POPPLES FIRM; BUYING ACTIVE

Reduced Receipts Clear at Strong Prices; Poultry Somewhat Weaker.

BUTTER AND EGGS OFF.

Firmness returned to the market for white potatoes at Chicago yesterday, and receipts of 50 cars were cleared at strong to a bushel higher prices. Buyers took day while the arrivals showed a falling off of 25 cars. Sales of eastern stock were made at 70¢ a bushel and of Minnesota at 60¢.

Live spring chickens were reduced another 1¢, making a total decline of 2¢ to 3¢ a pound in two days. Other descriptions of live poultry were unchanged and in demand at the prices. Receipts were reduced to 1,000 cases.

Weekend poultry prices were reduced another 1¢, making a total decline of 2¢ to 3¢ a pound in two days. Other descriptions of live poultry were unchanged and in demand at the prices. Receipts were reduced to 1,000 cases.

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PROBATE COURT RECORD.

Inventory.

State of Thomas & Walker, deceased; amount, \$40,000; Margaret P. Walker, administrator.

State of John & Walker, deceased; amount, \$10,000; John & Walker, administrators.

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SEPTEMBER 2, 1911

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ADAM SCHAAP.
CLEARANCE SALE.

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